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Recd 8/12/80

NASIS

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS
AND FORMS FOR THE
1979 NASIS

UNL

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-79 #1

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS FOR THE 1979 NASIS

Lynn K. White
Department of Sociology

Price: $7.50

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1979 NASIS

Introduction

This report presents a detailed account of the design and fielding of the third Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. Users of NASIS79 data will find it an important reference source for answers to questions about methodology.

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys were conceived as vehicles both for producing current, topical information about Nebraskans and also for monitoring change in life quality. Thus the surveys alternate between a cross-sectional and a panel component: each odd year the initial panel from 1977 is reinterviewed, whereas each even year a fresh cross-sectional sample is chosen. NASIS79 represents the second wave of a panel study begun two years earlier.

As in earlier surveys, NASIS79 is a joint effort of the Sociology Department of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and a variety of public agencies. While the final responsibility for the design and fielding of the survey rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, both the costs of the survey and the planning of it have been shared through an Advisory Committee of public agencies.[1]

Instrument Design and Item Selection

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are designed to meet the data needs of a diverse group ranging from sociological researchers to health planners. In order to meet these needs, the instrument for each survey is developed in two stages. First, a set of "core" questions is developed. These are repeated each year, and cover basic demographic information , the quality of life, and general sociological indicators. The second set of questions comes from the agencies and organizations that participate in the survey. These processes are interdependent: the core questions are evaluated by the participating agencies and the agency questions are evaluated by faculty members in the Department of Sociology.

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[1] See Appendix A for a copy of the prospectus which details the circumstances under which public agencies participated in the Survey as well as a list of the membership of the NASIS79 Advisory Committee.

Because 1979 was the second wave of a panel survey, the most important criterion in developing the core items was comparability with the 1977 survey. Balanced against this was the desire to profit from our experience with two surveys and to improve the usefulness and accuracy of the indicators. The first step in this process was to survey members of the Advisory Committee and the Department of Sociology regarding the questions from 1977 which were essential to maintain, those which required modification, and those which were expendable. As a result of this procedure, the core questions from 1977 were modified: some deleted, some replaced, and some reworded. Approximately 75 percent of the core questions, and all of the important questions such as income, occupation, etc., appear exactly as they did in 1977.

The next step in the development of the instrument was to determine the data needs of the participants in the survey. Public agencies and faculty members all submitted questions which they wanted to have included in the survey. Aside from the core questions and questions included by the Study Director, all of those submitting questions were "buyers," i.e., they contributed toward the cost of the survey in proportion to their data needs. As the questions from each buyer came in, they were subjected to 20 pre-test interviews conducted by five professional interviewers. The information from these pre-tests was used to improve the questions as well as to provide an estimate of interviewing time needed for each question set.

In developing the instrument for NASIS79, one goal was to reduce the length of the interviews from the 50 minutes required in 1978. While few respondents had declined to complete these interviews, some fatigue had been reported. Thus, a goal for 1979 was to have an interview of approximately 40 minutes in length. The pre-tests on individual question-sets and the core items indicated that the total time needed for these items would be close to 47 minutes. In order to reduce this time, two approximately 5-minute segments consisting of (1) water resources questions and (2) pesticide use questions were developed. These segments appeared in alternate interview schedules and were asked of only half of the sample. This strategy reduced the length of the interview to 42 minutes.

At this stage an interview schedule was roughed out and pre-tested. The pre-tests were completed by five professional interviewers, all by telephone and in the city of Lincoln. Interviewers selected a household in the city that did not contain a friend or relative. During the pre-tests, interviewers were instructed to be particularly observant for problems in wording, item ordering, and skip patterns. Following the pre-tests, a de-briefing meeting was held with the interviewers to go over the schedule item-by-item and to discuss problems encountered and reactions to the interview. The results of these complete pre-tests indicated that the average interview length was 42 minutes as estimated. As a result of the pre-tests, a few changes were made in question wording, some additions and clarifications were added to the interviewer's manual, and so on. The results of the pre-tests were communicated to individual buyers, many of whom altered their questions somewhat in light of pre-test information.

Simultaneously to the pre-testing, copies of the roughed out schedule were being circulated among members of the Advisory Committee and all buyers. A unique feature of the NASIS series is that the data needed by many organizations and for many purposes are all gathered on the same population. This means that agencies or scholars whose primary interest is in health may have the benefit of information on alcoholism, on victimization, and on affiliation to increase the value of their data. Thus, each participant in the survey is vitally interested not merely in the inclusion of their own questions, but also in the selection of other participants and the core questions. A meeting was held of all buyers and members of the Advisory

Committee to review the study design and the instrument. Questions and comments were solicited and some adjustments made as a result of these. The final schedule is a joint product reflecting the data needs of these participants.

Schedule Construction

While for the most part all respondents in NASIS79 answered the same questions there were two sources of variation. First, half of the sample answered questions about pesticide use while the other half answered questions about water resources. Secondly, the questions about migration differed depending on whether the respondent entered the panel in 1977 or 1978 and whether they had changed addresses since the last interview.

All three sets of migration questions were included in each schedule. An identifier on the cover sheet indicated to the interviewer which were the appropriate migration questions. The alternation of the water resources and pesticide questions, however, required the preparation of two separate forms of the schedule. The water resource questions were run off on blue paper and the pesticide questions on green and each included in 50 percent of the schedules. The completed schedules were placed in stacks which alternated the two forms and each numbered from 0001 to 2200. Interviewers were instructed to use the schedules in order to ensure that each form was used for half of the interviews. A copy of the complete schedule is in Appendix B.

The Sample

Two purposes were at work in providing the sample for NASIS79. First, we wanted to develop a panel of respondents based on the initial 1977 sample and update it; secondly, we wanted to ensure a sample of 1800 individuals in order to meet our commitments to buyers. Thus the design for respondent selection in 1979 was to reinterview all respondents from 1977 plus a selection of 1978 respondents.

Respondents from 1978 were to be chosen on two criteria: 1) each respondent from 1978 who was ineligible for inclusion in the 1977 survey (i.e., not yet 18 or not living in the state) was to be included in 1979; 2) additional 1978 respondents were to be chosen in order to bring the total sample up to 1800. Each of these procedures is detailed below.

Re-Interview of the 1977 Respondents. In 1977, 1867 persons were interviewed. Extremely strenuous efforts were made to reach each of these individuals for inclusion in the 1979 survey. The efforts included:

1. One year after the survey each respondent was sent a brief review of the results of the survey.
2. Four weeks prior to the beginning of the 1979 study a letter was sent to each respondent. This letter notified them that an interviewer would be calling them, described the reasons for the re-interview, and enclosed a collage of newspaper articles reporting on the 1977 survey. These letters were sent first class with a "forwarding address requested" stamp.
3. Respondents who had moved or changed telephone numbers in the interim were traced. Tracking procedures are described in Appendix C. These efforts were quite successful and, in spite of the fact that a significant number of our respondents had refused to give us their names or addresses, all but 17 of the original 1867 were traced.
4. Each respondent's home was called until a conclusive response was obtained: completed interview, refusal, knowledge of respondent's death, illness, or prolonged absence. In some cases, well over 30 calls were made to the same number.
5. A letter was sent to all respondents who refused to be re-interviewed asking that they reconsider. (A copy of this letter and all other correspondence with the respondents is included in Appendix D.) After

this they were called again. This procedure resulted in completed interviews in the case of 15 percent of the initial refusals. It was concluded that any further efforts to reach the continued refusals could be construed as harrassment and no further efforts were made.

6. Finally, personal letters were sent to allay individual respondents' particular anxieties, personal interviews were arranged for a few uneasy about talking on the telephone, and a few respondents were allowed to complete their schedules by mail.
7. Respondents who had moved out of the state were no longer eligible for inclusion in the survey. Nevertheless, these people were traced and a short schedule was administered which covered their reasons for leaving the state and their migration history.

The results of this procedure are displayed in Table 1. Of the original 1867, successful re-interviews were obtained in 1515 or 81 percent of the cases. The non-interviews are broken down into refusals, deaths, migration, and other reasons (illness, prolonged absence). The two most important reasons for non-interview were refusals and migration. Neither was unexpected. Experience in other longitudinal surveys suggests that while refusals may be significant in the first re-interview (sometimes as high as 20 percent), they should drop to 5 percent in subsequent interviews. Migration, however, should continue to be a cause of panel loss in future years. The implications of these losses for the representativeness of the survey will be discussed below.

Updating the Panel. In order to keep the panel representative of Nebraskans rather than of Nebraskans in 1977, new life had to be added to the panel. This included all those people who had become adults (18) since 1977 as well as those who migrated to the state since 1977. The most efficient way to identify these individuals was through the 1978 NASIS file. While the list of 1978 respondents represented 1978 rather than 1979, they provided the best and most recent list of migrants and new adults. All of the individuals who were identified as 18 years of age in 1978 were added to the sample as well as all migrants since Spring of 1977. The identification of migrants was made a little difficult because the 1978 survey did not include a question on place of residence in 1977. Thus, all 1978 respondents who indicated a recent move to Nebraska were screened in a short interview.

Raising the Sample to 1800. In order to obtain a sample that was representative and which included at least 1800 cases, it was necessary to make adjustments for refusals.[2] Quota sampling was used for this purpose. A three-dimensional matrix of 1978 respondents was produced in which respondents were classified by sex, residence (farm, rural nonfarm, and urban), and age (in 10-year intervals). The number of respondents to be drawn from each cell was determined by an analysis of the characteristics of refusals[2] at the end of the first seven weeks of interviewing.[3] The actual selection of replacements was done by systematic sampling with a random start within each cell. Through this procedure a total of 394 individuals were selected, resulting in 303 completed interviews.

The total sample for NASIS79 is 1877 persons, representing a combination of three separate procedures drawing respondents from the 1977 and 1978 cross-sections. Table 2 presents a simple summary of the actual sample composition.

The Cover Sheet

For each person identified as an eligible respondent a cover sheet was printed. This cover sheet included the respondent's name, address, and telephone number, instructions for the interviewer, and spaces in which to monitor the progress of the respondent's interview. Instructions included information on which sample the respondent had been drawn from, which migration question would therefore be appropriate, and also a table of random numbers. This table was included in order to select a child from each household in connection with a set of questions requiring a sample of children. Each table designated a particular child, depending upon the number of children in the household. Thus, if the household contained three children, one-third of the selection tables called for interviewing the first child listed, one-third the second listed, and the final third, the third child listed. In this manner, every child had an equal probability of being selected within households with the same number of children. Interviewers were instructed to list all children from oldest to youngest so that selection would be consistent.

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[2] Deaths and migration are both "natural" losses reflecting changes in the population to which we want to generalize; thus these losses should not be included in the adjustments.

[3] In anticipation of this procedure, the original 1977 respondents were divided into two random groups on the basis of odd or even I.D. numbers. The odd-numbered respondents were concentrated on during the first six weeks of interviewing so that the refusals at this mid-point could be considered a representative sample of total refusals.

The other kind of material on the cover sheet was to enable the monitoring of each respondent. This included a mechanism for referring the cover sheet back to the trackers when the respondent was not at that telephone number, a detailed call back record, and space to record reason for non-interview. A copy of a sample cover sheet is included in Appendix B along with the schedule.

Interviewer Training, Supervision, and Quality Control

All of the interviewers had previous experience in telephone interviewing, and the majority were highly skilled with many years of interviewing experience, not only on local projects but also for such national survey organizations as NORC and the U. S. Bureau of the Census. With only a few exceptions, all of the interviewers used in the survey had previous experience with NASIS.

A field supervisor, herself an experienced interviewer and supervisor, was employed to handle the day-to-day supervision, training, and scheduling of the interviewing. The field supervisor worked closely with the study director in monitoring the progress of the survey and dealing with problems as they would arise.

Training for the interviewers involved two steps. First, the Study Director and Interviewer Supervisor met all interviewers in a four-hour session and went over in detail the schedule and the procedures to be used. Each interviewer was given a detailed instruction manual (Appendix E) which they were instructed to read through carefully and which they were required to bring with them each time they interviewed.

Secondly, all interviewers were required to do five practice interviews which were carefully examined by the field supervisor for errors in skip patterns, inadequate records on open-ended questions, etc. (The five interviewers who participated in the pre-tests were not required to participate in this part of the training as they already had substantial experience with the instrument.)

All of the telephoning was done from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research in Lincoln using the state WATS line and the direct free line to Omaha. The only calling done at home was a portion of the calls to persons with Lincoln exchanges. The consolidating of interviewing provided an opportunity for very careful supervision. The Supervisor, Study Director, and others on the Bureau staff were always accessible so that questions from the interviewers could be handled immediately and, if necessary, the respondent called back. Further, the interviews were generally conducted within the hearing of supervisors. This helped to identify interviewing problems and difficulties. The interviewers were required to edit their own interviews before turning them in, after which each interview was very carefully edited by the Field Supervisor or the Bureau staff. This was done on a daily basis so that errors could immediately be brought to the attention of the interviewers and corrected. If answers were recorded incorrectly or questions skipped, the interviewer was asked to call the respondent back and correct the error. In addition, five percent of each interviewer's work was verified by a second call to the respondent by the Field Supervisor.

Processing of Completed Interviews

Completed interviews were carefully processed and recorded by the Bureau staff to ensure that each interview was accounted for and its progress along the various steps of editing, coding, keypunching, etc., could be monitored. All interviews were recorded in a process control log. An example of this log is given in Appendix F.

The first step of the processing involved the assignment of a sequence number which was recorded on the cover sheet and on the first page of the interview schedule. Each interview was checked to make sure the cover sheet showing respondent's name, telephone number, and interviewer I.D. was attached to the interview. Then each interview was entered into the process control log and edited by the Bureau staff. Interviews with problems were returned to the interviewers to be corrected; correct interviews were ready for keypunching. This was done directly from the schedule as card numbers and column numbers were included in the printed schedule. Thirteen IBM cards of data were keypunched during this step. Every interview was also punched a second time on the verifier. Verification is done to greatly reduce the chance of keypunching errors. As these steps were completed, the completion data was recorded in the log.

Information that could not be keypunched directly from the schedule was first processed through a coding procedure (described below) and the additional six cards of data were keypunched and verified.

The final process control step was the separation of the pages of the interview containing information that could identify the respondent by name or telephone number from the rest of the interview schedule. This involved removal of the cover sheet and the last several pages of the interview schedule. Since the sequence number and case identification number were recorded on both the cover sheets and the first page of the interview schedule, these pages can be related back to the interview at a later date if necessary. This will be required only for data cleaning purposes and for locating the respondents again for future surveys. The information is separated in order to permit storage of the interview schedules without endangering the confidentiality of which the respondents are assured; the identifying pages themselves are stored in a locked cabinet.

Coding

Those items that could not be punched directly from the interview schedule were subjected to a coding process. This involved answers to open-ended questions, coding of geographical information, and assignment of occupational codes and prestige rankings. Coding was done by experienced Bureau staff. Appendix G contains the coding instructions used, the forms on which the inductive classifications were recorded, and the procedures for assignment of geographical codes. Also found in this appendix are the actual code values assigned for the core questions.

Data Automation and Cleaning

Keypunching the information collected on the interview schedule permits manipulation of the data by computer. The nineteen cards of information for each case were moved to computer disc storage for pre-processing and data cleaning. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was the computer software package used to process and document this data set. The first step in data cleaning was to generate frequency distributions on each of the variables in the data set. These frequencies were then closely examined for codes that were not within the range of those assigned or codes that appeared to give unusual results. The identification numbers of the cases containing those codes were then printed out and the interview schedules examined to find the reason for the stray codes. Two kinds of errors were found and corrected in this manner: keypunching errors and errors in the manner in which an answer was recorded on the interview schedule. Most errors will have been detected and corrected using this procedure. This does not mean that all such errors were located. Some "hidden" errors were located and corrected, but more are expected to be present. However, because of the extensive editing and verification processes employed, only a very small fraction of the answers are likely to remain in error. As these errors are found, corrections will be made in the basic data set and users informed.

A second major step in establishing the basic data file in SPSS format was differentiating between the different types of schedules. Procedures were established for identifying different forms of the same questions and for identifying those respondents whose schedules did not include the water resources or the pesticide use questions.

The cleaned, coded data were stored in an SPSS archive file containing over 1000 variables. A list of all variables in the archive file and the names used by the SPSS program for each variable are included in Appendix H. Data sets for users involving subsets of items in the file were generated by removing the items from this main file. A codebook of most items on this file was generated and is stored on computer tape. Copies can be produced economically upon request.

The most economical and flexible manner to use the NASIS data is on the computer with the SPSS program. However, small card or magnetic tape files can be generated from the larger file for those without access to a machine containing SPSS.

Survey Response Rate

A total of 1882 usable interviews was obtained. Of these, six were only partially completed because the respondent was unable or unwilling to continue until the end of the interview schedule. These were retained in the sample as some information on reluctant individuals is more valuable than no information at all. These partial interviews are identified as such in the data file.

The total number of persons eligible for inclusion in this sample was 2,353, 1867 from 1977 and 486 from 1978. Of these, 1882 or 80% resulted in a successful re-interview. For the total number, a breakdown of the eligible sample by type of response is given in Table 3. This shows that sample attrition is primarily due to persons refusing to be interviewed and persons moving from the state. Table 4 presents a breakdown by sex, age, and residence for the two major categories of nonresponse: refusals and migration.

This analysis shows that the attrition of the 1979 panel results from a disproportionate migration of younger people and urban residents and from a higher refusal rate among the rural and older respondents.

Estimates of Sampling Error

The NASIS79 sample is a panel composed of respondents selected in 1977 and 1978. These original samples were simple random samples of all households with telephones, selected by RDD sampling techniques. Consequently, the 1979 panel may also be treated as a simple random sample and estimates of the sampling error are straightforward. For easy reference Table 5 presents already computed sampling errors for some of the most likely sample sizes. Exact sampling errors for alternative specifications of sample size and reported percentages can be easily computed using the following formula for the 95% confidence level: Sampling error = $1.96 \sqrt{pq/N}$.

Representativeness of the Survey

The accuracy of the 1979 survey has been evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of survey respondents with (1) 1970 estimates of those characteristics taken from the U. S. Census and (2) 1978 estimates of those characteristics prepared by the UN-L Bureau of Business Research. These comparisons cannot be too exact because the most recent Census is now nine years old and the 1978 estimates are based on the 1970 Census. As many changes may have occurred since 1970, differences between the sample and comparison populations may be due to either differences in the populations represented or to changes that have occurred in the intervening nine years in the actual characteristics of the population.

The most recent estimates for the State of Nebraska are the July 1, 1978 provisional estimates prepared by the UN-L Bureau of Business Research. Their estimates divide the State of Nebraska into six geographic regions by combining Planning and Development Regions (see Figure 1). In comparing these population estimates with the NASIS79 survey it is first necessary to make an adjustment that takes into account the fact that NASIS respondents are only supposed to represent the population over 18 while the population estimates include all ages. To adjust for this difference, each respondent in NASIS was first multiplied by the number of persons in their household. The resulting regional population distributions from the estimates and NASIS79 are presented and compared in Table 6.

Inspection of this table shows that all regions are extremely close to the population estimate and none differ more than would be expected by chance using the 95 percent confidence intervals: the distributions differ by less than two percentage points from the estimates for 1978. The largest difference is found in the Omaha area, where the NASIS sample underestimates the population by around 1.5 percent. The Southwest region is overestimated by NASIS by 1.6 percent with the remaining regions falling somewhere between. A slightly higher refusal rate in Omaha probably accounts for the slight underrepresentativeness of this region.

In addition to these regional comparisons, relatively accurate comparisons are also possible with age and sex distributions of the state population. Using a cohort survival projection method, the Bureau of Business Research has developed projections of the age and sex composition of Nebraska for 1975 and 1980. Using these projections, estimates of the January 1, 1979 population by age and sex were developed and compared with the age and sex composition of the NASIS survey (see Table 7). The NASIS figures reported in this table have been computed using a weighting formula which transforms the original sample of households into a sample of adults. The weighting procedure is discussed in detail below. Minor differences are noted with persons in the middle ages slightly overrepresented in the NASIS sample whereas the youngest age intervals are slightly underrepresented. These differences, however, are small and well within the range expected by chance.

In the NASIS sample, only 41 percent were males while 59 percent were females. This compares to an estimate of the sex distribution in the population over the age of 18 of 48 percent males and 52 percent females. This underrepresentation of males is not uncommon for surveys of this type and has been corrected for by using a sex weight factor. The sex weight factor and its utilization are discussed in more detail below (see NASIS Weights).

Table 8 presents a comparison of the racial, sexual and educational composition of NASIS79 with the 1970 Census. These comparisons serve as a general indicator of the overall quality of the survey. However, since many changes have occurred in Nebraska since 1970, particularly in the educational level of the population, these comparisons are not expected to match exactly.

Regardless, the racial composition of the sample is close to that of the 1970 population. As noted previously, there is a sex bias in the sample. When the sex adjustment factor is incorporated into the PWATE, however, the sex distribution closely mirrors the 1970 Census figures. The educational distributions, on the other hand, are quite different with the NASIS sample tending to be better educated than the 1970 Census would indicate. This is expected as the educational situation in Nebraska, as throughout the U.S., has improved considerably over the last decade. In addition, however, there is likely to be some bias in that most surveys of this type tend to overrepresent those with more schooling.

NASIS Weights

Three weights are included in the 1979 data archive. The weight named HWATE is to be employed when the user is interested in characteristics of households in Nebraska. (HWATE is set at 1.0 and produces an unweighted distribution of the respondents.) When HWATE is used, the sample can be interpreted as representative of households in the state.

A second weight, called PWATE, produces a representative sample of individuals

18 and over living in households in the state. PWATE contains an adjustment for the sex bias found in the sample and a correction factor to compensate for differential probability of selection of the respondent within households with varying numbers of adults present. The need for this latter adjustment is best illustrated by example: it is obvious that a person in a household with five possible respondents would only have one-fifth the chance of being included in the sample as a person living alone. To adjust for this difference, weighting procedures are used in the computerized data file to correct for selection probabilities. The resultant sample is of individuals and should be treated as a simple random sample of the over 18 population. If a sample of households is required, however, it can be achieved by using HWATE.

A third weight, PWATE2, is available which also produces a representative sample of individuals 18 and over living in households in the state. PWATE2 differs from PWATE, however, in that it adjusts for the sex bias at the same time it adjusts for the slight bias in the age distribution (i.e., Table 6 shows a slight underrepresentation of younger persons). PWATE2 also contains the correction factor to compensate for differential probability of selecting the respondent within households where there are more than one adult.

Under most circumstances, NASIS users who desire a random sample of individuals will select PWATE rather than PWATE2. PWATE2 is available for those users particularly concerned with age categories (e.g., 20-24) that are slightly underrepresented in NASIS.

Cost of the Survey

The basic costs of fielding the survey are presented in Table 9. The total cost of fielding the survey was $47,232.33. Not included in the cost breakdown is the time of the Bureau Director or that of faculty members who made significant contributions to the design and analysis of the survey. Computer charges are also not included.

TABLE 1.

PANEL LOSS

Original 1977 Respondents	1867	
Reinterviewed	1515	81.1%
Refused	173	9.3
Left State	107	5.7
Died	36	1.9
Untraceable	13	0.7
Other	23	1.2
	1867	99.9%

TABLE 2.

SOURCE OF 1979 SAMPLE

1977 Respondents (panel)	1515	80.5%
New Adults from 1978	27	19.5
New Residents from 1978	37	
Supplement from 1978	303	
	1882	100.0%

TABLE 3.

NASIS79 SURVEY RESPONSE RATES

Response Category	Number	Percent
Reinterviewed	1882	80.0
Refused Interview	236	10.0
Moved Out of State	135	5.7
Deceased	39	1.7
Untraceable in 1979	17	.7
Other	44	1.9
Total	2353	100.0

TABLE 4.

NASIS79 SURVEY NON-RESPONSE RATES BY SEX, AGE AND RESIDENCE

	Percent Refusing	Percent Leaving State
Total	10.0	5.7
Sex:		
Male	9.8	6.6
Female	10.2	5.2
Age:		
18 - 19	7.8	7.8
20 - 24	8.2	14.6
25 - 29	7.1	9.0
30 - 34	4.9	9.2
35 - 39	7.6	8.1
40 - 44	5.8	8.3
45 - 49	12.9	1.8
50 - 54	13.4	1.3
55 - 59	11.0	0.6
60 - 64	7.1	0.6
65 - 69	14.9	1.3
70 - 74	11.5	0.8
75+	18.8	1.8
Residence:		
Farm	12.5	2.7
Rural Non-Farm	10.9	3.2
Town or City	9.1	7.2

TABLE 5.

APPROXIMATE SAMPLING ERROR OF PERCENTAGES BY SELECTED SAMPLE SIZE (Expressed in Percentages)*

Reported Percentages	Full Sample N=1882	75% Sample N=1412	50% Sample N= 941	25% Sample N= 470	10% Sample N= 188
50	2.26	2.61	3.19	4.52	7.15
30 or 70	2.07	2.39	2.93	4.14	6.55
20 or 80	1.81	2.09	2.56	3.62	5.72
10 or 90	1.36	1.56	1.92	2.71	4.29
5 or 95	.98	1.14	1.39	1.97	3.12

*For most items the chances are 95 in 100 that the value estimate lies within a range equal to the reported percentage, plus or minus the sampling error figure given in the table.

TABLE 6.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY REGION COMPARED TO POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS FROM NASIS79

	Region	Provisional 1978 Estimate of Population*	Population in Households from NASIS79**
1.	Panhandle	6.16%	6.16%
2.	Southwest	8.65	10.26
3.	South Central	12.35	13.66
4.	North	13.93	12.90
5.	Omaha Area	34.92	33.45
6.	Southeast	24.00	23.57

*Bureau of Business Research, July 1, 1978, Population Estimate.

**HWATE.

TABLE 7.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED 1979 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEBRASKA WITH 1979 NASIS

	1979 Population Estimate*	1979 NASIS**	
Age:			
19	2.8%	2.8	
20 - 24	13.7	11.0	
25 - 29	12.7	12.7	
30 - 34	10.3	9.3	
35 - 39	7.9	7.3	
40 - 44	7.1	9.5	
45 - 49	7.0	8.4	
50 - 54	7.2	7.9	
55 - 59	6.9	7.6	
60 - 64	6.2	6.5	
65 - 69	5.6	6.0	
70 - 74	4.7	4.9	
75+	7.9	6.0	
Sex:			
Male	47.9	47.8	(41.0)
Female	52.1	52.2	(59.0)

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*Based on Bureau of Business Research population projections for 1975 and 1980.

**These figures have been computed using PWATE, which adjusts the sample for probability of selection within households and for sex bias among the respondents. The sex distribution without the adjustment for sex is in parentheses.

TABLE 8.

COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTION BY RACE, SEX AND EDUCATION FROM NASIS79 WITH 1970 CENSUS

Characteristic	NASIS79 With Sex Weight	1970 Census
Race:		
White	97.9	96.6
Black	1.7	2.7
Other	0.4	0.7
Sex:		
Male	47.8	47.6
Female	52.2	52.4
Education:		
None	0.0	0.7
1 - 4 years	0.4	1.7
5 - 6 years	0.6	2.8
7 - 8 years	7.8	20.1
9 - 11 years	9.6	15.4
12 years	41.8	37.2
13 - 15 years	23.2	12.4
16 years	10.0	5.7
17+ years	6.7	3.9

TABLE 9.

COST OF THE SURVEY

Secretarial-Typing	$ 546.15
Coding-Clerical	8,373.60
Keypunching	3,718.00
Programming	9,964.45
Xeroxing	581.45
Office Supplies and Postage	581.13
Interviewing	16,686.90
Field Supervision	1,077.00
Telephone	5,467.05
Travel	236.60
Total	$47,232.33
Number of Interviews	1,882
Cost Per Interview	25.10

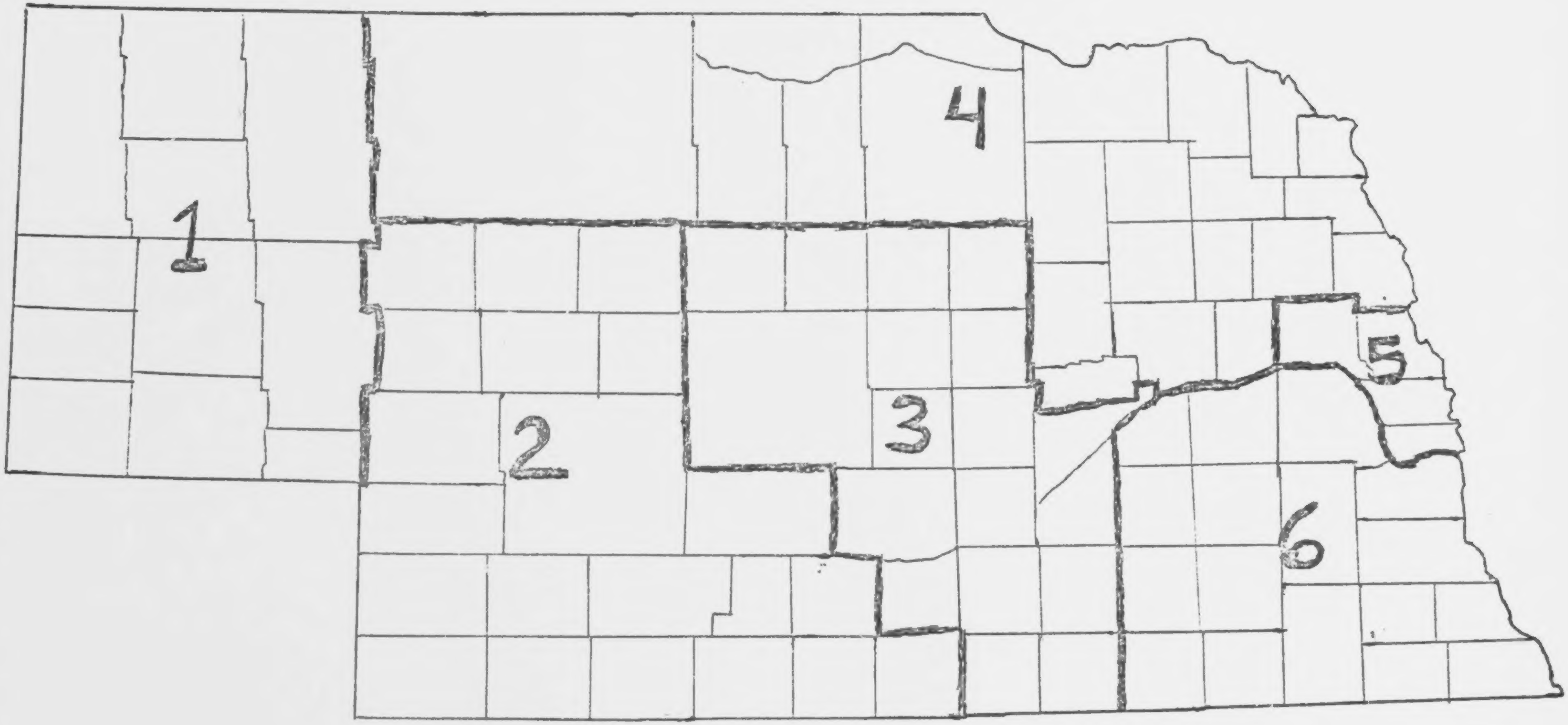

Figure 1: Areas of State Used for Comparison Purposes

APPENDIX A

PROSPECTUS

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY (NASIS)

Prospectus 1979

Bureau of Sociological Research
Sociology Department
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
402-472-3672

Lynn K. White, Bureau Director

David R. Johnson, Study Consultant

Alan Booth, Coordinator of External Relations

WHAT IS IT?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS) is an omnibus survey of the quality of life in the State. Each year (beginning in 1977) a representative sample of Nebraskans are interviewed by phone about the environment, housing, transportation, health, crime, occupation, education, family life and other matters that reflect the quality of life they experience. The data are used by a variety of State and local governments for policy and program planning efforts and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research.

1979 will be a panel year for NASIS. Respondents originally contacted in 1977 will be re-interviewed to determine changes which have taken place in the last two years. In addition to monitoring change, NASIS 1979 will tap peoples' feelings about the dynamics of their lives and assess growth, opportunities, mobility, social ills, and the effects of social policy and emerging problems.

HOW IS IT FINANCED?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are financed jointly by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and by State agencies who wish to include questions on the survey. Some public agencies and University Departments buy time on the survey on a once-only or over-time basis. Others buy special memberships that entitle them to inexpensive access to the data. The remainder of the funding comes from the University as an extension of its objectives of providing research and service to the State. Finally, efforts are being made to secure long-term Federal funding.

HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

The Bureau of Sociological Research conducts the study and has final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and produces reports under its name. Public agencies and University Departments, however, play an integral role in planning each survey. The NASIS Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from State and local agencies, University Departments, and other Nebraska Colleges and Universities is active in planning the details of each survey including sampling design, questionnaire development, field work, data analysis, and report preparation. Contact is maintained by phone, mail, meetings, and workshops and serves: (1) to advise members of our progress; (2) to obtain the benefit of their thinking on the project; and (3) to devise ways in which the survey might be more fully utilized by policy, program, and research organizations. The committee serves in an advisory capacity, but does not have authority to direct the policies and procedures of the project. Members of the Advisory Committee are listed below. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have bought time or special memberships.

State of Nebraska
    *Division on Alcoholism, Nebraska Department of Public Institutions
    *Division of Health Systems Planning, Nebraska Department of Health
    *Division of Research and Statistics, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare
    Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Education
    Nebraska Commission on Aging
    *Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
    Nebraska Department of Economic Development
    Nebraska Department of Health
    Nebraska Department of Labor
    Nebraska Department of Roads
    Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission
    *Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
    Nebraska State Office of Planning and Programming
    Nebraska Technical Assistance Agency
    Planning and Research, State Department of Education
    *Social Services of Lincoln and Lancaster County
University of Nebraska
    Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln
    Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln
    *Bureau of Business Research, Lincoln
    *Center for Applied Urban Research, Omaha
    Community and Regional Planning Department, Lincoln
    *Gerontology Program, Omaha
    Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lincoln
    Institute for Research and Planning, Lincoln
    *Political Science Department, Lincoln
    *Sociology Department, Lincoln and Omaha
    *University of Mid-America, Lincoln

Other
*Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development
*Creighton University, Sociology Department
Hastings College, Sociology Department
Kearney State Teachers College, Sociology Department
Lincoln City-Lancaster County Planning Department

Public organizations interested in becoming a member of the Advisory Committee should call the NASIS Study Director about becoming a member. Those who do not wish to be on the Advisory Committee but wish to remain informed about NASIS should call the Bureau of Sociological Research and request to be placed on the mailing list.

WHAT DATA ARE COLLECTED?

Part of the survey varies from year to year. Some agencies only purchase items on one survey. They appear one year only. Other agencies buy the same items year after year in order to assess change. Such items appear many times.

The data gathered by each survey thus vary from year to year. There is, however, a core of quality of life items that appears on each survey. These items were selected in consultation with the Advisory Committee to meet two criteria: (1) provide information of most use for policy formation at the State and local level; and (2) provide maximum comparability with other social indicators data banks.

HOW IS THE STUDY DESIGNED?

The sampling frame and procedures are based on techniques used extensively by the major national survey research centers. They are designed to provide the best quality data possible. Probability procedures are used to permit accurate estimation of sampling errors and to minimize problems associated with sampling bias.

Definition of Population to Be Sampled

The sample is drawn from a population consisting of non-institutionalized persons residing in the State of Nebraska during the survey period living in households with telephones. Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions and on military reservations, transient visitors to the state, and persons without telephones are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample is of individuals drawn from the population of individuals and not a sample of households. However, household information is obtained and individuals in the sample provide information on other household members.

Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used by NASIS is random digit dialing (RDD). This technique has been carefully evaluated for its validity. NASIS 1977 included both a sample chosen by random digit dialing and one chosen by conventional area probability techniques. Extensive comparison of the results of the two sampling techniques (Johnson, 1977; Johnson and White, 1978) demonstrated that the RDD technique produces results comparable to conventional sampling procedures but at significantly lower cost.

The basic logic of an RDD sample is very simple. Within each three-digit exchange in the survey area, four-digit suffixes are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers. Every number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned number has an equal probability of inclusion in the sample. An equal number of four-digit numbers is selected from each prefix; these numbers are good in proportion to the population within that exchange and a self-weighted simple random sample results. This procedure overcomes the problems inherent in getting telephone numbers from directories: that directories are often compiled twelve or more months before interviewing takes place and that unlisted numbers are excluded.

Interviewing

All interviewing is done on the telephone by experienced, professional interviewers. The interviewing takes place from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research. This procedure makes possible a high degree of quality control as all interviewers are centrally located and are closely supervised.

Sample Size

The first year's survey was 1800 people. Depending on the financial status of the study, the intended use of the findings, and the relative accuracy of the data expected, this number may vary. The sampling error for a sample size of 1800 is 2.4 percent. The design is based on an acceptable level of error for regional subsamples based on the proportion of the population in the smallest region when the State is divided into six or fewer regions. When divided into six regions, the smallest region would contain not less than 4 per cent of the State's population (approximately 72 respondents in a sample of 1800). Around ± 12 per cent accuracy at the 95 per cent confidence level is defined as the acceptable tolerance limit for this size subsample. The six regions are the planning areas used most extensively by State agencies for programmatic purposes.

Sample Components--the Trend and the Panel Surveys

NASIS is designed to serve two functions: first, to provide contemporary data on single years and secondly, to provide a picture of changes in quality of life in the State. To that end, NASIS has two components, a trend and a panel segment.

The NASIS study design calls for using the 1977 respondents as the basis for a panel. These respondents will be re-contacted every two years (1979, 1981, and so on) until they leave the population through death or migration, refuse to participate any longer, or cannot be located after a residential move. The panel will be used both to describe conditions in the current year and to describe changes over time. On even years, the sample will be a simple cross-sectional selection of the population. Each even year, this sample will be independently selected and will serve as a trend sample. Persons interviewed in these trend surveys will be used to supplement the panel study: all individuals identified in an even year who have just turned 18, have just been released from institutions, or who have just moved to the state will automatically become permanent members of the panel. In addition, quota procedures will be used to replace persons leaving the panel because of non-response. Such supplementation procedures will keep the panel segment representative of the population from year to year and prevent the dating and aging of panels common to other designs.

Other Design Considerations

A. Special subsamples within the general frame. It may be that a user does not want information on all respondents but only a clearly specified sub-population. Provisions can be made in the design to interview either a random segment of the total cr a systematically selected segment based upon respondent characteristics.

B. Additional interviews added to increase subsample size for a special study area. Provisions are made within the design for oversampling either persons in certain geographical areas or possessing certain characteristics (e.g., Mexican-American or inhabitants of a certain county). Some oversampling will involve a straightforward extension of the sampling design and can be done with minimal additional expense beyond the per unit cost. Additional interviewing involving new sampling procedures or screening designs would have to be integrated at considerable additional per unit cost.

C. Coding of geographical location of respondent. A complex location code will be included on each respondent's record to permit subdivision of the sample into any kind of regional configuration that may be developed. This will permit flexibility in the present climate of controversy over regional delineation of the State.

D. Confidentiality of responses. No user of the data, either within or outside of the University, shall have access to the names and addresses of the respondents. This information will be held in complete confidence by the Bureau of Sociological Research and will only be used to find respondents from one year to the next and to verify the work of the interviewers.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO USE NASIS?

There are two ways an organization may make use of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. One is to buy questions on the survey and thus to specify the data they want to be gathered. The other is to buy access to the data collected without adding additional questions.

Buying Access to the Data

There are a variety of options open to organizations who wish access to the data without adding questions to the survey. They may buy either single questions or entire data sets; they may elect to do the analysis themselves or have it done by the Bureau of Sociological Research.

Organizations or individuals buying access to single questions wishing to have an analysis of NASIS data done for them by survey staff may buy access to individual questions for $10.00 each or may gain access to all unrestricted items through purchase of a Membership for $450.00. Frequency distributions on all purchased items will be provided. Computer charges for additional analysis will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Programmer-analyst time is $15.00 per hour and statistical consultation is available for $25.00 per hour. Users may wish to take advantage of buyer workshops which provide basic information needed to use NASIS data. Enrollment fee is $50.00. The information provided in the workshop is available from programmers but the individual instruction is more costly.

Organizations who wish to do their own analysis may obtain access to single questions for $20.00 each or may buy access to all unrestricted items through purchase of a Membership for $450.00. Frequency distributions on all purchased items will be provided. Organizations may supply their own tapes or NASIS can provide one for $35.00.

Buying Questions on the Survey

Organizations may purchase items on NASIS at $1350 per minute of interview time. The time for a set of items is established by a pre-test conducted by NASIS staff. In return for the fee organizations receive the responses to their questions from a random sample of at least 1800 Nebraskans plus cross-tabulations of their data with five basic demographic variables.

If the organization elects to have the Bureau of Sociological Research analyze the data, they will receive frequency distributions on the items they have purchased plus any ten items they choose from the core. In addition, they receive cross-tabulations of their items with five basic demographic indicators. One hour of programmer-analyst time will be provided for each minute of time purchased on the survey; additional programmer-analyst time will be billed at $15.00 per hour. Computer charges over and above the basic cross-tabulations will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Access to additional core questions may be purchased for $10.00 per item. Access to the entire set of unrestricted items is available through the purchase of a Membership for $450.00.

If the organization elects to own a data set and do their own analysis, they will receive a data set containing purchased items plus any ten items they choose from the core in addition to five basic demographic indicators. Frequency distributions of these items are also provided. Organizations may supply their own tape or NASIS can provide one for $35.00. Additional core questions may be added to the data set for $20.00 per item or the remainder of the core and unrestricted items may be purchased with a Membership for $450.00.

User Obligations, Rights and Safeguards

City, State, Region, and other public service agencies along with other University Departments that purchase items in the trend or panel study have exclusive use of the items (not core items) they purchased for one year from the time they receive the data analysis, or until they publish their report, whichever is earlier. However, the items may be used by faculty and students for training purposes or to prepare scientific papers. Permission is to be obtained from the purchasing agency if such papers are to be read or published during an agency's exclusive use period.

Agencies may purchase core and other data analysis not under exclusive contract at any time. All users must file, in writing with the Study Director, a description of the analysis they intend to undertake. Data and analysis will not be sold to another agency to work on the same problem for a period of one year, or until the report is completed (if less than a year) or the agency waives such rights. Agencies must acknowledge the use of Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey data in all reports for which it is utilized as follows:

> The data were collected as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The Bureau of Sociological Research assumes no responsibility for the views or interpretations contained herein. A detailed description of the way in which the data were collected is contained in the booklet, "Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey" which may be obtained by writing Study Director, Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68588.

The Bureau of Sociological Research must receive two copies of all reports published using NASIS data.

WILL NASIS FINDINGS BE PUBLISHED?

Following each survey a series of short reports (3 to 10 pages) will be released on topics of general interest to the citizens of the State as well as on topics of interest to policy makers, administrators, and researchers in special areas. The topics selected depend on the interest and support of local participating agencies. Each report includes a section devoted to the implications of study findings for public policy. The reports are not in-depth analyses. Those requiring a more detailed analysis are encouraged to purchase same. A list of the reports available to date are listed on the last page of the Prospectus. They may be ordered from the Bureau of Sociological Research.

To maximize the utilization of the data it is possible for interested agencies to contract with the Bureau of Sociological Research for mini-workshops in which members of an agency meet with a NASIS staff member. The first part of the workshops might consist of a general report on the implications of the study for policy. This would be followed by the identification of specific issues, questions and areas of policy formation in which the results of the study might constitute significant input. Subsequent discussion could focus on the means (staff meetings, committee hearings, etc.) whereby these results might be utilized. Dependent on the outcome of the meeting subsequent analysis and interpretation could be undertaken.

LIST OF REPORTS

Report Number	Title
1	More for Less: Nebraskans and State Government Programs. Alan Booth and Susan Welch. Price: $ .50.
2	Nebraskans and Their Legislature: Part I--Information. Susan Welch and John Comer. Price: $ .50.
3	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1978 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $5.00.
4	Nebraskans and Their Legislature: Part II--Evaluation. John C. Comer and Susan Welch. Price $ .50
5	Rural-Urban Differences in Nebraska: Debunking a Myth. Lynn White and Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
6	The State of the State in 1978: A Report from the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. Alan Booth and David R. Johnson. Price: $ .75.

APPENDIX B

COVER SHEET
AND
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

# OF KIDS	CHILD	# OF KIDS	CHILD
1	1	4	4
2	1	5	4
3	2	6	6

ID NUMBER: 1978-

INTERVIEWER

AFFIX NAME LABEL HERE

NASIS COVER SHEET
PANEL STUDY--1979

OLD ADDRESS (BLUE #7)

NEW ADDRESS (YELLOW #7)

1. RESPONDENT:

PHONE: ( ) -

NEW PHONE:

2. ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE TELEPHONE:

MAY I SPEAK TO (RESPONDENT)?

IF RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE, ASK:

DOES (RESPONDENT) LIVE AT THIS NUMBER?

☐ YES. FILL OUT CALL BACK FORM AND SET ASIDE.

☐ NO. CHECK THAT YOU HAVE DIALED THE CORRECT NUMBER. IF YOU HAVE, TURN TO THE TRACKING SHEET AND TRY TO DISCOVER IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER LIVED AT THIS NUMBER AND WHERE RESPONDENT CAN BE REACHED.

3. WHEN RESPONDENT IS ON THE LINE, READ:

I'M ___________________________, AN INTERVIEWER FROM THE BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. YOU MAY REMEMBER, WE INTERVIEWED YOU A YEAR OR TWO AGO ABOUT YOUR OPINIONS SO WE COULD FIND OUT MORE ABOUT HOW NEBRASKANS THINK, FEEL, AND LIVE. JUST LAST MONTH WE SENT YOU SOME RESULTS OF THAT SURVEY AND ASKED IF YOU WOULD BE WILLING TO BE INTERVIEWED AGAIN. WILL YOU HELP ME OUT BY ANSWERING SOME QUESTIONS?

4. CALL BACK RECORD

CALL NUMBER	INTER- VIEWER	HOUR OF DAY	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	RESULTS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
*					
7*					

*GIVE REASON IF MORE THAN FIVE CALLS.

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5. TRACKING INFORMATION

☐ SAME ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER AS PREVIOUSLY.

☐ OTHER. ATTACH TRACKING SHEET.

6. NONINTERVIEW INFORMATION

☐ UNASSIGNED NUMBER.

☐ NO ANSWER AFTER FIVE CALL BACKS.

☐ REFUSAL BY THE RESPONDENT. SPECIFY BELOW.

☐ COULD NOT FIND RESPONDENT AT HOME AFTER MAXIMUM CALL BACKS. SPECIFY BELOW.

☐ COULD NOT LOCATE RESPONDENT. ATTACH TRACKING SHEET.

☐ INELIGIBLE 1978 RESPONDENT.

☐ DECEASED.

☐ OTHER. SPECIFY BELOW.

DETAILS OF THE NONINTERVIEW:

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

NASIS-1979
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SEQUENCE NUMBER:

TYPE:
11 - 12

INTERVIEWER - AFFIX NAME LABEL HERE
13 - 14 - 15

1. WRITE I.D. NO. FROM COVER SHEET HERE: 7 16 __ 17 __ 18 __ 19 __ 20 __ 21

2. TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN (Use 24 hour clock, i.e., 1 o'clock is 1300.) __ 22 __ 23 __ 24 __ 25

3. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED (Including Interviewer Ratings at End.) __ 26 __ 27 __ 28 __ 29

4. LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES __ 30 __ 31 __ 32

5. DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED Mo. __ 33 __ 34 / Day __ 35 __ 36

6. DAY OF WEEK INTERVIEW COMPLETED

M..... 1
Tu.... 2
Wed... 3 37
Th.... 4
F..... 5
Sat... 6
Sun... 7

1. First, I would like to know who lives here and a little about each person. What is the name of each person who lives here today excluding temporary visitors. LIST IN ORDER - PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER, SPOUSE, CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, OTHER RELATIVES, OTHERS NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER (BOARDERS, FRIENDS, ETC.). FOR EACH PERSON NAMED, ASK: (RECORD ANSWERS ON SUMMARY TABLE.)

2. How is this person related to the principal income earner?

3. Is this person male or female?

4. What was this person's age on (his/her) last birthday?

5. Is this person married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

6. How many years of schooling has this person completed?

   A. IF FINISHED 9th - 12th GRADE OR DK: Did (you/he/she) ever get a high school diploma or GED certificate?

   B. IF MORE THAN 12th GRADE, ASK: Did (you/he/she) complete one or more years of college for credit -- not including schooling such as business college, technical, or vocational school?

   C. IF YES, ASK: Do you (Does he/she) have any college degrees? (IF YES, What degree or degrees? CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED.) (RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Less than high school = 0; High School = 1; Associate or Junior College = 2; Bachelor's = 3; Master's = 4; Doctorate = 5; DK = 8; REF = 9.)

CODE THE STATUS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE SURVEY. DETERMINE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 17 AND UNDER IN THE HOUSEHOLD FROM THE SUMMARY TABLE AND REFER TO THE CHILD SELECTION TABLE TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE CHILD.

Have I missed anyone who usually stays here but is temporarily away? (ENTER ON TABLE.)
(THIS MEANS PEOPLE WHO NORMALLY LIVE THERE BUT ARE GONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. NOT, FOR EXAMPLE, COLLEGE STUDENTS OR OTHERS WITH ANOTHER ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY MOST OF THE TIME. THESE WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.)

SUMMARY TABLE FOR PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT

	Relation to P.I.E.							Marital Status							Status in Survey				
RESPONDENT	P.I.E.	Spouse	Child	Relative	Other	Sex 1 2	Age	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never Married	Years Of Schooling	Highest Degree	Respondent	R.'s Spouse	Selected Child	Other	
1.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (45)	1	2	3	4	38-46
2.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (54)	1	2	3	4	47-55
3.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (63)	1	2	3	4	56-64
4.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (66)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (72)	1	2	3	4	65-73
5.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (12)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (18)	1	2	3	4	CARD 2 11-19
6.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (21)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (27)	1	2	3	4	20-28
7.--________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (30)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (36)	1	2	3	4	29-37
8.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (45)	1	2	3	4	38-46
9.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (54)	1	2	3	4	47-55
10.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (63)	1	2	3	4	56-64

7. According to our records, you are still living in the same place as you were when we interviewed you two years ago. During these two years, have you lived anywhere else and then moved back here? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

Yes. 1
No 2
INAP 7 65
DK 8
REF. 9
Skip to Q. 8

A. How many times?

RECORD NUMBER OF MOVES . __ __
INAP 97 66
DK 98 67
REF. 99

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FOR PERSONS FROM 1978 SAMPLE SUPPLEMENTING 1977

7. According to our records, you are still living in the same place as you were when we interviewed you last year. During this year, have you lived anywhere else and then moved back here? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	68
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 7.B.

A. How many times?

RECORD NUMBER OF MOVES .	__ __	
INAP	97	69
DK	98	70
REF.	99	

B. When did you move to (NAME OF CITY/TOWN/COUNTY)?

RECORD YEAR . .	__ __	
INAP	97	71
DK	98	72
REF.	99	

C. In what state or foreign country were you born?

Nebraska	01	
N.D., S.D., Mn., Iowa, Mo., Kansas	02	
Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana	03	
Wis., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Michigan	04	
New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey	05	
Maine, N.H., Vermont, Mass., Conn., R.I.	06	73
Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla..	07	74
Ky., Tn., Mississippi, Alabama	08	
Mont., Wyo., Idaho, Nv., Utah, Colo., Az., N.M..	09	
Calif., Oregon, Wash., Alaska, Hawaii.	10	
Foreign Country (Please specify)	11	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

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FOR PERSONS NOT LIVING IN SAME DWELLING AS IN PREVIOUS INTERVIEW. REPLACES Q. 7 ON STANDARD INTERVIEW SCHEDULE.

CARD 3

7. According to our records, you have moved since we interviewed you previously. Is this correct?

Yes.	1	11
No	2	
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 8 (No, INAP, DK, REF)

A. How many times have you moved in the last two years? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

RECORD NUMBER OF MOVES . . .	__ __	12 13
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

B. Why did you move (the first time)? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. PROBE FOR OTHER REASONS.

Lack of space or privacy.	__	14
Like to be closer to services	__	15
Like to own a house	__	16
Involuntary move.	__	17
Change in family status	__	18
Fear for family or property safety. . .	__	19
Want to be closer to work	__	20
Want to be closer to kin.	__	21
Job opportunity or transfer	__	22
Other (Specify)	__	23
INAP.	7	
DK.	8	
REF	9	

SPECIFY: (Involuntary move)

____

____

____

C. In what county do you live? ________________________

D. Do you live on a farm, in open country, but not on a farm, or in a town or city?

Farm	1	24
Open country, but not farm .	2	
Town or City	3	
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

IF TOWN OR CITY, ASK:

1. What community do you live in?

____
(Name of Town or City)

(Cols. 25 - 45 ar only in Type 03

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8. From what country or part of the world did your ancestors come before coming to the United States?

1. ______________________________

2. ______________________________

3. ______________________________

A. IF MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY IS NAMED, ASK: Which country do you feel closest to? (CIRCLE THAT COUNTRY.) (IF NONE, WRITE NONE ON THE SIDE.)

B. IF RUSSIA IS NAMED, ASK: Did your Russian ancestors originally come from Germany?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	46
DK	8	
REF.	9	

1. Do you feel closer to Germany or Russia?

Germany. . . .	1	
Russia	2	
INAP	7	47
DK	8	
REF.	9	

9. IF CURRENTLY MARRIED, ASK: What country or part of the world did your (wife/husband's) ancestors come from?

1. ______________________________

2. ______________________________

3. ______________________________

A. IF MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY IS NAMED, ASK: Which country does (he/she) feel closest to? (CIRCLE THAT COUNTRY.) (IF NONE, WRITE NONE ON THE SIDE.)

ASK ONLY OF THOSE SPECIFYING A SINGLE COUNTRY OR ABLE TO IDENTIFY ONE AS MOST IMPORTANT. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 11.

10. Is thinking of yourself as of (PERSON FROM COUNTRY NAMED) descent very important, somewhat important, or not very important to you?

Very important	1	
Somewhat important	2	
Not very important	3	48
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

10. A. About how many of the people living here in your neighborhood are of (COUNTRY NAMED BY RESPONDENT) origin or descent? Would you say all, nearly all, more than half, some but less than half, or none of them?

All or nearly all.	1	
More than half	2	
Some but less than half. . .	3	49
None	4	
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

11. How satisfied are you with (NAME OF CITY/TOWN/COUNTY) as a place to live in? Would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

Very satisfied.	1	
Satisfied	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. . .	3	
Dissatisfied.	4	50
Very dissatisfied	5	
DK.	8	
REF	9	

A. Now I have some questions about your neighborhood. First, thinking about the kinds of things you would like to have near where you live--places you go fairly often--how convenient would you say your location is? Is it very convenient, convenient enough, not very convenient, or not convenient at all?

Very convenient	1	
Convenient enough	2	
Not very convenient	3	
Not convenient at all	4	51
DK.	8	
REF	9	

B. What about the condition of the houses in the neighborhood? Overall, would you say that they are very well kept up, fairly well, not very well, or not kept up at all?

Very well.	1	
Fairly well.	2	
Not very well.	3	
Not kept up at all	4	52
DK	8	
REF.	9	

11. C. How do you feel about the quality of the public schools that the children in your neighborhood go to? Would you say it is very good, fairly good, neither good nor bad, not very good, or not good at all?

Very good.	1	
Fairly good.	2	
Neither good nor bad	3	
Not very good.	4	53
Not good at all.	5	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

D. Overall, then, would you say that you like or do not like living in your neighborhood? Do you like it very much, like it somewhat, dislike it somewhat, or dislike it very much?

Like very much	1	
Like somewhat.	2	
Neither like nor dislike . .	3	
Dislike somewhat	4	54
Dislike very much.	5	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

12. Do you think you will be moving within the next two years?

Probably move.	1	
Definitely move.	2	
Uncertain.	3	
Probably not move.	4	55
Definitely not move.	5	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 13

A. Why are you thinking about moving? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. PROBE FOR OTHER REASONS. CODE: 1 = YES; 2 = NO; 7 = INAP; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

SPECIFY: ←

____

____

____

Lack of space or privacy.	___	56
Like to be closer to services	___	57
Like to own a home.	___	58
Involuntary move.	___	59
Change in family status	___	60
Fear for family or property safety. . .	___	61
Want to be closer to work	___	62
Want to be closer to kin.	___	63
Job opportunity or transfer	___	64
Want to improve housing conditions. . .	___	65
Other (Specify)	___	66

INAP.	7
DK.	8
REF	9

12. B. Where are you thinking of moving?

SPECIFY: ____________

Another house in the same town	01	
Elsewhere in Nebraska	02	
New England (Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island)	03	
Middle Atlantic (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania)	04	
East North Central (Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio)	05	
West North Central (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas)	06	67 68
South Atlantic (Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Washington, D.C., North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida)	07	
East South Central (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi)	08	
West South Central (Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas)	09	
Mountain (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico)	10	
Pacific (Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii)	11	
Canada	12	
Mexico	13	
Other Foreign Country	14	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

13. I am now going to ask a few questions about the kind of housing you live in. Which of the following comes closest to the kind of housing unit you now live in? (READ LIST AND STOP WHEN R. SELECTS UNIT TYPE.)

Mobile Home	1	
Detached single family house	2	
Duplex	3	69
Detached 3-4 family house	4	
Row House (or Townhouse)	5	
Apartment	6	
Other (Specify)	7	

____

14. Are you renting your home?

Yes	1	
No	2	
DK	8	70
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 15

A. How much is your rent per month?

AMOUNT	___ ___ ___	71
INAP	997	72
DK	998	73
REF.	999	

14. B. Does the rent include --
(CODE 1 = YES; 2 = NO; 7 =
INAP, 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

Water.	___	74
Electricity. .	___	75
Gas.	___	76
Garbage Service	___	77
Furniture. . .	___	78

SKIP TO QUESTION 16

15. Do you own or are you buying your home? CARD 4

Skip to 15.D. ←	Own.	1	
	Buying	2	
	INAP	7	11
	DK	8	
	REF.	9	

A. How much do you pay on the house per month?

AMOUNT. .	___ ___ ___ ___	12
INAP	9997	13
DK	9998	14
REF.	9999	15

B. Does the monthly payment include taxes?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	16
DK	8	
REF.	9	

1. How much do you pay in property taxes annually?

AMOUNT. .	___ ___ ___ ___	17
INAP	9997	18
DK	9998	19
REF.	9999	20

C. Does the monthly payment include the homeowners insurance premium?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	21
DK	8	
REF.	9	

15. C. 1. How much is your annual homeowners insurance premium?

AMOUNT. .	___ ___ ___ ___	22
INAP	9997	23
DK	9998	24
REF.	9999	25

SKIP TO QUESTION 16

D. How much do you pay in annual property taxes?

AMOUNT. .	___ ___ ___ ___	26
INAP	9997	27
DK	9998	28
REF.	9999	29

E. How much is your annual homeowners insurance premium?

AMOUNT. .	___ ___ ___ ___	30
INAP	9997	31
DK	9998	32
REF.	9999	33

16. Not counting bathrooms, hallways, or an unfinished basement, how many rooms do you have in your household?

NUMBER .	___ ___	
DK	98	34
REF.	99	35

17. Last week, were you working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Skip to Q.17.B.	Working full-time (35 hours or more)	01	
	Working part-time (1-34 hours)	02	
	With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike.	03	
	Unemployed, laid off, looking for work	04	36
	Retired.	05	37
	In school.	06	
	Keeping house.	07	
	Other (Specify)________________________________.	08	
	DK	98	
	REF.	99	

IF UNEMPLOYED, LAID OFF, LOOKING FOR WORK, RETIRED, IN SCHOOL, KEEPING HOUSE, OR OTHER:

A. Did you ever work for as long as one year?

	Yes.	1	
Skip to E ←	No	2	
	INAP	7	38
	DK	8	
	REF.	9	

17. B. What kind of work do (did) you normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED, OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, WHETHER IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED.)

____

____

____

ASK ONLY IF R. CURRENTLY HAS A JOB. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 17.E.

C. How long have you worked at this job?

NUMBER OF MONTHS . . .	__ __ __	
INAP . . .	997	39
DK	998	40
REF. . . .	999	41

D. On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work you do -- would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satisfied	1	
Moderately satisfied	2	
A little dissatisfied. . . .	3	42
Very dissatisfied.	4	
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

IF R. NOT CURRENTLY WORKING, ASK:

E. Do you do any seasonal work during other parts of the year?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	43
DK	8	
REF.	9	

F. Do you do work for a family business, for example, a family farm or other business enterprise?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	44
DK	8	
REF.	9	

ASK ONLY IF R. IS CURRENTLY MARRIED. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 19.

18. Last week was your (wife/husband) working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Skip to Q.18.B.	Working full-time (35 hours or more)	01	
	Working part-time (1 to 34 hours).	02	
	With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike	03	
	Unemployed, laid off, looking for work	04	45
	Retired.	05	46
	In school.	06	
	Keeping house.	07	
	Other (Specify)______________________________________.	08	
	INAP	97	
	DK	98	
	REF.	99	

IF RETIRED, IN SCHOOL, KEEPING HOUSE, OR OTHER:

A. Did (he/she) ever work for as long as one year?

	Yes.	1	
Skip to Q. 19	No	2	
	INAP	7	47
	DK	8	
	REF.	9	

B. What kind of work does (did) (he/she) normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, IRRIGATED OR NON-IRRIGATED.)

____

____

____

ASK ONLY IF SPOUSE CURRENTLY WORKING FULL-TIME. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 19.

C. How long has (he/she) worked at this job?

NUMBER OF MONTHS . . .	___ ___ ___	
INAP	997	48
DK	998	49
REF.	999	50

19. What kind of work did your father normally do when you were about 16 years old? (PROBE FOR DETAILS--JUST AS FOR CURRENT OCCUPATIONS.)

20. What kind of work did your mother normally do when you were about 16 years old? (PROBE FOR DETAILS--JUST AS FOR CURRENT OCCUPATIONS.)

21. How satisfied are you with the amount of education you received? Would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

Very satisfied.	1	
Satisfied	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. . .	3	51
Dissatisfied.	4	
Very dissatisfied	5	
DK.	8	
REF	9	

22. How satisfied are you with the ways you spend your spare time? Would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

Very satisfied.	1	
Satisfied	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. . .	3	52
Dissatisfied.	4	
Very dissatisfied	5	
DK.	8	
REF	9	

23. Taking all things together, how would you say you are these days? Would you say you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

Very happy	1	
Pretty happy	2	
Not too happy.	3	53
DK	8	
REF.	9	

24. Assuming some arrangement could be made to care for the children, are you in favor of mothers working outside the home if they want to, even if their husbands make enough to support the family?

Yes.	1	
No	2	54
DK	8	
REF.	9	

25. Do you agree that even though a wife works outside the home, the husband should be the main breadwinner and the wife should have the primary responsibility for running the household?

Yes.	1	
No	2	55
DK	8	
REF.	9	

26. How many children have you ever had? Please count all of those you have had, whether they are living with you or not?

NUMBER . . .	___	
DK	98	56
REF.	99	57

ASK EVERYONE UNLESS TOTALLY INAPPROPRIATE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 28.

27. Do you expect to have any (more) children?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
Uncertain. . .	3	58
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 28

A. How many (more)?

NUMBER . . .	___	
INAP	97	59
DK	98	60
REF.	99	

Skip to Q. 28

B. How many (more) in the next four years?

NUMBER . . .	___	
INAP	97	61
DK	98	62
REF.	99	

28. If you could have (have had) exactly the number of children you want (wanted), what number would that be?

NUMBER . . .	___	63
DK	98	64
REF.	99	

29. What do you think is the ideal number of children for a family to have?

NUMBER . . .	___	65
DK	98	66
REF.	99	

Now we want to ask you a few questions about your marital history.

30. How many times have you been married?

	Once	1	
	Twice	2	
	Three or more times	3	67
Skip to Q. 36.	Never	4	
	DK	8	
	REF	9	

31. FILL IN THE MARITAL HISTORY CHART BELOW. YOU MAY USE YOUR OWN WORDS AND ALTER THE QUESTIONS TO SUIT THE CIRCUMSTANCES. IN EACH CASE, BEGIN WITH EARLIEST MARRIAGE AND WORK ACROSS THE CHART, ASCERTAINING AGE AT MARRIAGE, WHETHER THE MARRIAGE IS STILL INTACT, REASON FOR MARRIAGE END, AND AGE OF RESPONDENT AT MARRIAGE END. CONTINUE THROUGH THE CHART UNTIL YOU HAVE REACHED AN INTACT MARRIAGE.

MARITAL HISTORY CHART

Marriage Number	Age At Marriage	Intact			Reason For Marriage End				R.'s Age At Marriage End	
		Yes	No	INAP	Death	Div.	Sep.	INAP		
1	__ __	1	2	7	1	2	3	7	__ __	68-73
2	__ __	1	2	7	1	2	3	7	__ __	74-79
3	__ __	1	2	7	1	2	3	7	__ __	CARD 5 11-16
4	__ __	1	2	7	1	2	3	7	__ __	17-22

ASK ONLY IF CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING WITH SPOUSE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 36.

32. Taking all things together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

Very happy	1	
Pretty happy	2	
Not too happy	3	23
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF	9	

33. How do you feel about the way you can confide in your (husband/wife) and discuss anything that comes up? Do you feel that communication is very good, okay, or not so good?

Very good. . . .	1	
Okay	2	
Not so good. .	3	24
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

34. How satisfied are you with the way you and your (husband/wife) divide up the household chores? Are you completely satisfied, fairly well satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Completely satisfied	1	
Fairly well satisfied. . . .	2	
Somewhat dissatisfied. . . .	3	
Very dissatisfied.	4	25
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

35. A lot of people become so upset and dissatisfied with their (husband/wife) that they sometimes think about divorce. Have you felt this way about your marriage in the last two years? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT MARRIAGE.)

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	26
DK	8	
REF.	9	

36. What is your religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, some other religion, or no religion?

Skip to Q. 36.B.	Protestant	1	
	Catholic	2	
	Jewish	3	
	None	4	
	Other (Specify Religion and/or Denomination)	5	27
	________________		
Skip to Q. 37	DK	8	
	REF.	9	

36. A. What specific denomination is that, if any?

SPECIFY SYNOD: ← (Lutheran)

____

____

Baptist	1	
Methodist	2	
Lutheran	3	
Presbyterian	4	
Episcopalian	5	28
Other (Specify)	6	
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF	9	

B. Did you happen to attend religious services in the last seven days?

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	29
DK	8	
REF	9	

37. Were you a (NAME OF RELIGION OR DENOMINATION) when you were growing up?

Skip to Q. 38. — Yes

Yes	1	
No	2	
DK	8	30
REF	9	

A. What was your religious preference when you were growing up?

Skip to Q. 38. — Catholic, Jewish, None, Other, INAP, DK, REF

Protestant	1	
Catholic	2	
Jewish	3	
None	4	
Other (Specify Religion and/ or Denomination)	5	31
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF	9	

B. What specific denomination is that, if any?

Baptist	1	
Methodist	2	
Lutheran	3	
Presbyterian	4	
Episcopalian	5	32
Other (Specify)	6	
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF	9	

ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY MARRIED. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 39.

38. What is your (husband/wife's) religious preference?

Skip to Q. 39. ← (Catholic, Jewish, None, Other, INAP, DK, REF)

Protestant	1	
Catholic	2	
Jewish	3	
None	4	
Other (Specify Denomination and/or Religion).	5	33
________________________		
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

A. What specific denomination is that, if any?

Baptist	1	
Methodist	2	
Lutheran.	3	
Presbyterian. . . .	4	
Episcopalian. . . .	5	
Other (Specify) . .	6	34
____________________		
INAP.	7	
DK.	8	
REF	9	

39. What race do you consider yourself? (RECORD VERBATIM.)

____

40. Some people are members of different kinds of groups, while others are not members of any. I am going to read examples of the types of groups we are interested in and I want you to tell me if you belong to any groups like these:

READ EACH GROUP DESCRIPTION. IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY BELONG TO ANY ORGANIZATION, RECORD THE NAME OF THAT ORGANIZATION AND THE TYPE (for example, A, B., etc.) IN THE CHART BELOW.

A. Do you belong to any Church related groups, such as board or Standing Committee, Men's or Women's Groups, Voluntary Service such as choir or usher?

B. Do you belong to any job related associations, such as farmer's organizations, labor unions, or business or professional associations?

C. Do you belong to any recreational groups, such as bowling leagues, women's clubs, card clubs, or golf clubs?

D. Do you belong to any Fraternal or Service organizations, such as Masons or Eastern Star, service clubs (such as Lions or Rotary), or hospital auxiliary?

E. Do you belong to any civic or political groups, such as Parent Teachers Association, or Citizens Groups?

F. Do you belong to any other organizations, such as adult leader for a youth program (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts), Veterans organizations, or Salvation Army?

Group Named	Type
______________________________	_____
______________________________	_____
______________________________	_____
______________________________	_____
______________________________	_____
______________________________	_____
______________________________	_____
______________________________	_____
______________________________	_____
______________________________	_____

TOTAL NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS

__ __ 35-36

41. Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what?

	Republican	1	
	Democrat	2	
Skip to Q. 41.B. ←	Independent.	3	
	No Preference.	4	
	Other (Specify).	5	37
	DK	8	
	REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 42

A. Would you call yourself a strong (Republican/Democrat) or not a very strong (Republican/Democrat)?

Strong.	1	
Not very strong . .	2	
INAP.	7	38
DK.	8	
REF	9	

SKIP TO Q. 42.

B. On the whole, would you say you are closer to the Republican or Democratic party, or neither one?

Republican . .	1	
Democratic . .	2	
Neither. . . .	3	
INAP	7	39
DK	8	
REF.	9	

42. There are a lot of ways for people to take part in political activities. Some people don't take part at all.

A. Have you voted in the last two years?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	40
REF.	9	

B. Have you attended meetings of the city council or the school board in the last two years?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	41
REF.	9	

42. C. Have you written a letter to the editor of the local newspaper about some public problem in the last two years?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	42
REF.	9	

D. Have you worked with others or joined an organization in your community to do something about some community problem in the last two years?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	43
REF.	9	

43. In general, how satisfied are you with the job the Nebraska State Legislature is doing? Are you very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

Very satisfied	1	
Satisfied.	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.	3	44
Dissatisfied	4	
Very dissatisfied.	5	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

A. How about the Governor and various State Agencies. Are you very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the job they are doing?

Very satisfied	1	
Satisfied.	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.	3	45
Dissatisfied	4	
Very dissatisfied.	5	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

1. What are you dissatisfied with?

____

____

____

B. Nebraskan pay three important state and local taxes -- property, income, and sales. Of these, which do you think is the most fair?

Property . . .	1	
Income	2	
Sales.	3	46
DK	8	
REF.	9	

43. C. Which of these taxes do you think is the least fair?

Property . . .	1	
Income	2	
Sales.	3	47
DK	8	
REF.	9	

We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days.

44. Compared with American families in general, would you say your family income is far below average, below average, average, above average, or far above average? (PROBE: JUST YOUR BEST GUESS.)

Far below average.	1	
Below average.	2	
Average.	3	
Above average.	4	48
Far above average.	5	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

45. What about your financial prospects? Do you feel that you're better off this year than you were two years ago at this time, about the same, or worse off?

Better	1	
Same	2	
Worse.	3	49
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Now we have some questions about your home energy use.

46. This Winter, what setting do you generally keep your thermostat on when you are home during the day?

RECORD DEGREES	__ __	
Thermostat doesn't work.	95	
No thermostat.	96	50
DK	98	51
REF.	99	

A. Is this lower, higher, or about the same as the setting you were using prior to the energy crisis in 1973? (IF NO THERMOSTAT, ASK: Do you keep it warmer or cooler than prior to the energy crisis in 1973?)

Lower (Cooler)	1	
Higher (Warmer).	2	
About the same	3	52
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 47

B. How many degrees lower (cooler)? (than the 1973 setting)

One.	1	
Two.	2	
Three.	3	
Four	4	
Five	5	
Six or more.	6	53
INAP	7	
Do not recall or have no measurements.	8	
REF.	9	

47. Are you keeping this thermostat set lower this Winter than you did last Winter? (DURING THE DAY)

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	54
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 48

A. How many degrees lower? (than last Winter)

One.	1	
Two.	2	
Three.	3	
Four	4	
Five	5	
Six or more.	6	55
INAP	7	
Do not recall or have no measurements.	8	
REF.	9	

48. This Winter, what setting do you generally keep your thermostat on during the night?

RECORD DEGREES	__ __	
Thermostat doesn't work. . .	95	
No thermostat.	96	56
DK	98	57
REF.	99	

A. Is this lower, higher, or about the same setting you were using last Winter?

Lower.	1	
Higher	2	
About the same	3	58
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 49

B. How many degrees lower? (than last Winter)

One.	1	
Two.	2	
Three.	3	
Four	4	
Five	5	
Six or more.	6	59
INAP	7	
Do not recall or have no measurements.	8	
REF.	9	

49. Do you have air conditioning?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	60
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 50

A. What setting did you keep your air conditioning on last Summer? (1978)

RECORD DEGREES	__ __	
Did not use.	94	
Thermostat doesn't work. . .	95	
No thermostat.	96	61
DK	98	62
REF.	99	

B. Was this lower, higher, or about the same as the previous Summer? (IF WINDOW AIR CONDITIONER ONLY, ASK: Did you keep it warmer or cooler?)

Higher (Warmer).	1	
Lower (Cooler)	2	
About the same	3	
INAP	7	63
Do not recall or have no measurements.	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 50

49. C. How many degrees higher? (than last Summer)

One.	1	
Two.	2	
Three.	3	
Four	4	
Five	5	
Six or more.	6	64
INAP	7	
Do not recall or have no measurements.	8	
REF.	9	

50. As I read the following list, would you tell me if you have taken any of the following actions within the last two years (1977-79) in order to reduce your home energy consumption? (DO NOT USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES, BUT CODE RESPONSE AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE INTO THESE CATEGORIES.)

Yes	1
No.	2
No, it was installed previously	3
No, we cannot or it is impossible . . .	4
No, not economically feasible	5
No, we rent	6
DK.	8
REF	9

A. Caulk or weatherstrip around doors and windows?	___	65
B. Install storm windows?	___	66
C. Added attic insulation?	___	67
D. Added wall insulation?	___	68
E. Install storm doors?	___	69
F. Stopped heating rooms you do not regularly use?	___	70
G. Is there anything else you have done in the last two years to reduce home energy consumption that I haven't mentioned?	___	71

(Please specify)______________________________

____

____

51. Do you consider yourself an active outdoor person?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	72
REF.	9	

52. IF NO CHILDREN UNDER 18, SAY: I am going to name a number of outdoor activities people participate in during their free time. For each one, I want you to tell me if you have participated in this activity during the last year. (READ EACH ACTIVITY. CODE 1 = YES; 2 = NO; 7 = INAP; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

IF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD, SELECT A CHILD USING TABLE ON COVER SHEET AND SAY: I am going to name a number of outdoor activities people participate in during their free time. Because we want information on a sample of young people, too, I have randomly selected one of your children (NAME OF CHILD) to include in this question. For each activity I want you to tell me if you or (NAME OF CHILD) participated in the activity last year. (READ EACH ACTIVITY. CODE 1 = YES; 2 = NO; 7 = INAP; 8 = DK: 9 = REF.)

A. For each activity participated in, ask how many days Respondent and child participated and whether Respondent participated more or less than the year before. (CODE: 1 = Less; 2 = More; 3 = Same; 7 = INAP; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

	Self	Child	Number of Days - Self	Number of Days - Child	Change in Participation	
Bicycling for -						CARD 6
Commuting-School	___	___	___ ___ ___ (13)	___ ___ ___ (17)	___	11-19
Recreation	___	___	___ ___ ___ (22)	___ ___ ___ (26)	___	20-28
Jogging	___	___	___ ___ ___ (31)	___ ___ ___ (35)	___	29-37
Ice Fishing	___	___	___ ___ ___ (40)	___ ___ ___ (44)	___	38-46
Camping	___		___ ___ ___ (48)		___	47-51

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52. Did you or your child do any sort of hunting in the last year?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	52
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 53 (No, DK, REF)

	Self	Child	Number of Days - Self	Number of Days - Child	Change in Participation	
Upland game hunting	__	__	__ __ __ (55)	__ __ __ (59)	__	53-61
Waterfowl hunting	__	__	__ __ __ (64)	__ __ __ (68)	__	62-70
Non-game hunting	__	__	__ __ __ (73)	__ __ __ (77)	__	71-79
Big-game hunting	__	__	__ __ __ (13)	__ __ __ (17)	__	CARD 7 11-19

1. In general, how satisfied are you with the hunting opportunities you found? Would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

Very satisfied	1	
Satisfied.	2	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.	3	
Dissatisfied	4	20
Very dissatisfied.	5	
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

a. What could be done to improve your satisfaction with the hunting opportunities?

____

____

ASK ONLY IF THERE IS A CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD. OTHERWISE SKIP TO QUESTION 57.

Now I have a few questions about (NAME OF CHILD), this time concerning the kind of work (he/she) does around the house.

53. Is (NAME OF CHILD) regularly required to do chores around the house or yard? (IF FARM, INCLUDES FARM WORK.)

Yes. 1
No 2
INAP 7 21
DK 8
REF. 9
Skip to Q. 54

A. What are these? (PROBE: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS?)

____

____

____

B. In an average week, how many hours would you say (NAME OF CHILD) spends doing these chores?

RECORD NUMBER OF HOURS __ __
INAP . . . 97 22
DK 93 23
REF. . . . 99

C. Parents have a lot of different reasons for asking their children to work around the house. Why do you ask your children to work? (PROBE: ARE THERE ANY OTHER REASONS?)

____

____

____

54. Does (NAME OF CHILD) earn any money outside of your family, either through a regular job or through irregular jobs such as babysitting, mowing lawns, shoveling walks, etc.?

Yes. 1
No 2
INAP 7 24
DK 8
REF. 9
Skip to Q. 55

54. A. What does (NAME OF CHILD) do?

____

B. How much would you say (NAME OF CHILD) earned this way during 1978?

RECORD AMOUNT	$__ __ __ __	25
INAP	9997	26
DK	9998	27
REF.	9999	28

55. Does your child receive a regular allowance?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	29
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 56

A. How much is this per week?

RECORD AMOUNT	$__ __ . __ __	30
INAP	9997	31
DK	9998	32
REF.	9999	33

B. Do you think of this primarily as necessary spending money or as payment for work done around the house?

Payment for work	1	
Spending money	2	
Other (Specify).	3	
____________________		34
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

56. Aside from a regular allowance, do you pay your child for work done around the house or yard?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	35
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 57

A. About how much did this amount to last year?

RECORD AMOUNT	$__ __ __ __	36
INAP	9997	37
DK	9998	38
REF.	9999	39

Now I am going to ask some questions about how your health has been recently.

57. Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

Excellent. . .	1	
Good	2	
Fair	3	40
Poor	4	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

58. Have you ever felt you were going to have a nervous breakdown?

Yes.	1	
No	2	41
DK	8	
REF.	9	

59. Were there any days during the past two weeks that you cut down on your activities because you were sick?

Yes.	1	
No	2	42
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 60

A. How many days was that?

DAYS	__ __	
INAP	97	43
DK	98	44
REF.	99	

B. Did you have to stay in bed all or any part of a day?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	45
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 60

C. How many days did you stay in bed?

DAYS	__ __	
INAP	97	46
DK	98	47
REF.	99	

60. During the last two weeks, did you have any accidents or injuries?

Yes.	1	
No	2	48
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 61

60. A. What were they?

____

____

61. Do you have any health problem or illness that you have had for more than three months, since March, 1978?

Yes.	1	
No	2	49
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 62

A. Have you talked to a doctor about it?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	50
DK	8	
REF.	9	

62. Have you seen a doctor during the last twelve months, since March, 1978?

Yes.	1	
No	2	51
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 63

A. How many times have you seen a physician in his office or clinic in the last twelve months?

NUMBER	__ __	
INAP	97	52
DK	98	53
REF.	99	

B. Where do you usually go when you see a doctor -- a doctor's office, hospital emergency room, hospital out-patient clinic, company clinic, or some other place?

Doctor's Office.	1	
Hospital Emergency Room. . .	2	
Hospital Clinic.	3	
Company Clinic	4	
Other Clinic (Specify) . . .	5	54
____________________		
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

62. C. Is there a particular doctor that you usually see?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	55
DK	8	
REF.	9	

D. How many days does it usually take to get an appointment with the doctor?

NUMBER OF DAYS	__ __	
INAP	97	56
DK	98	57
REF.	99	

E. After arriving in the doctor's office, how long do you usually have to wait to see a doctor?

MINUTES. .	__ __ __	
INAP	997	58
DK	998	59
REF.	999	60

63. When you go to see a doctor, approximately how many minutes does it take you to get there from your home?

MINUTES. .	__ __ __	61
DK	998	62
REF.	999	63

64. Were you admitted to a hospital during the past year?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	64
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 65

A. How many times were you admitted?

NUMBER	__ __	
INAP	97	65
DK	98	66
REF.	99	

B. How many nights did you spend in the hospital? (OBTAIN THE NUMBER OF NIGHTS FOR EACH ADMITTANCE.)

NUMBER FIRST ADMITTANCE. . .	__ __	67 68
NUMBER SECOND ADMITTANCE . .	__ __	69 70
NUMBER THIRD ADMITTANCE. . .	__ __	71 72

64. C. Was any surgery performed during (any of) the stay(s) at the hospital?

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	73
DK	8	
REF.	9	

D. How did you pay for the treatment? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

Private Insurance	___	74
Self	___	75
Medicare	___	76
Medicaid	___	77
Other (Specify)	___	78

____

65. Are you covered under any public or private health insurance plan?

Yes	1	CARD 8
No	2	
DK	8	11
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 66 (No, DK, REF.)

A. What type of health insurance plan do you have? (CODE: 1 = Yes; 2 = No; 7 = INAP; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

Private Insurance	___	12
Medicare	___	13
Medicaid	___	14
Other (Specify)	___	15

____

INAP	7
DK	8
REF.	9

B. How much did you pay last year for health insurance? (INCLUDES ENTIRE FAMILY.)

		16
RECORD AMOUNT $__ __ __ __		17
INAP	99997	18
DK	99998	19
REF.	99999	20

C. Does your health insurance plan include dental coverage?

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	21
DK	8	
REF.	9	

65. D. How much did you personally have to pay last year for all doctor, dental, and hospital expenses over and above that paid for by your insurance?

RECORD AMOUNT $__ __ __ __ __		22
INAP	99997	23
DK	99998	24
REF.	99999	25
		26

66. Do you have any health or physical condition that limits you in dressing, bathing, eating, working, or keeping house?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	27
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 67

IF YES, PROBE TO FIT INTO ONE OF THESE 5 CATEGORIES:

Require help in dressing, bathing, or eating and not able to work or keep house at all	1	
Able to dress, bathe, and feed myself, but not able to work or keep house at all.	2	
Able to work or keep house, but limited in the amount or kind of work or housework.	3	28
Able to work or keep house, but limited in kind or amount of other activities such as shopping or exercise	4	
Not limited in any of the above ways	5	
INAP	7	

What causes this limitation?

____ ________

67. Do you have a physical or health condition that restricts your ability to move about or use transportation facilities?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	29
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 68

IF YES, PROBE AND FIT INTO ONE OF THESE 4 CATEGORIES:

Must stay in bed all or most of the time	1	
Must stay in the house all or most of the time or need human assistance to go outside. .	2	
Able to go outside alone, but require assistance to use automobile or public transportation.	3	30
Able to drive or use public transportation by myself	4	
INAP	7	

What causes this limitation?

____

68. Do you require any mechanical aids to walk or move about?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	31
REF.	9	
Skip to Q. 69		

IF YES, PROBE AND FIT INTO ONE OF THESE CATEGORIES:

Must stay in bed or chair most of the day.	1	
Able to propel self alone in a wheelchair.	2	
Able to walk, but must use cane, crutches, or mechanical aid, limited in lifting, stooping, or using stairs, limited in speed or distance I can walk.	3	32
Walk freely with no limitations of any kind.	4	
INAP	7	

What causes this limitation?

____

69. Have you seen a dentist or dental hygienist during the last twelve months, since March, 1978?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	33
REF.	9	
Skip to Q. 70		

A. How many times?

NUMBER	__ __	
INAP	97	34
DK	98	35
REF.	99	

70. Have you had a physical examination when you were not ill during the last twelve months, since March, 1978?

Yes	1	
No	2	
DK	8	36
REF.	9	
Skip to Q. 71		

A. How many exams did you have?

NUMBER	__ __	
INAP	97	37
DK	98	38
REF.	99	

71. In the past year, did you cut down on your activities because you were extremely unhappy, nervous, irritable, or depressed?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	39
REF.	9	

A. Did you seek advice or help with any personal problem?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	40
DK	8	
REF.	9	
— — Skip to Q. 72 —		

B. Where did you receive your advice or help?

Family informal support. . .	01	
Nonfamily informal support (e.g., neighbors or friends).	02	
Clergy	03	
Doctor	04	
Psychiatrist or Psychologist	05	
Marriage counselor	06	41
Mental health clinic or agency.	07	42
Other social service agency.	08	
Other formal support (e.g., lawyer, teacher).	09	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

Now I am going to ask you about any crimes that may have been inflicted on you in the last 12 months.

72. During the last 12 months, did anyone break into your home or apartment and steal something?

Yes	1	
Attempt was made, but it failed	2	
No	3	43
DK	8	
REF	9	

Skip to Q. 73

A. Was the crime reported to the police?

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	44
DK	8	
REF	9	

Skip to C.

B. Why was the crime not reported to the police?

The offender was a friend or relative	01	
Afraid of retaliation from the offender	02	
Was not important enough	03	
Afraid of being embarassed by prosecutor's questions or police investigation	04	
Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.	05	
Expense involved in reporting crime (e.g., long distance phone call, cost of trip)	06	45
Useless to report, nothing will be done	07	46
Too busy with other matters	08	
The courts are too lenient	09	
Other	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF	99	

SKIP TO D.

C. Were you satisfied or not satisfied with the manner in which the complaint was handled after it was reported to the police?

Satisfied	1	
Not satisfied	2	
INAP	7	47
DK	8	
REF	9	

72. D. Where did the burglar enter your home or apartment?

Front door, locked	01	
Front door, unlocked	02	
Back door, locked	03	
Back door, unlocked	04	
Garage/side door, locked	05	
Garage/side door, unlocked	06	
Window, locked	07	48
Window, unlocked	08	49
Other	09	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF	99	

E. What time of day did the burglary occur?

Day	1	
Night	2	
INAP	7	50
DK	8	
REF	9	

F. What, if anything, was stolen?

Nothing stolen	1	
Home entertainment equipment (TV, stereo, tape deck, etc.)	2	
Money	3	
Clothing	4	
Furniture	5	
Other	6	51
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF	9	

G. Was the stolen property recovered?

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	52
DK	8	
REF	9	

Skip to Q. 73

1. If all or part of your stolen property was recovered, who recovered it?

A law enforcement agency (e.g., police, sheriff, State Patrol)	1	
You or a member of your family	2	
A neighbor or friend	3	
Someone else	4	53
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF	9	

73. During the last 12 months, has anyone unlawfully damaged your property?

Yes. 1
No 2
DK 8 54
REF. 9
Skip to Q. 74

A. What was damaged?

Motor Vehicle. . . . . ___ 55
Residence and/or Grounds . . ___ 56
Property in area of
Residence . . . . ___ 57
Other (Specify). . . . . . . ___ 58
____

B. What was the dollar value of the damage?

VALUE. . . . . .$__ __ __ __ __ 59
INAP . . 99997 60
DK . . . 99998 61
REF. . . 99999 62
63

C. What time of day did the damage occur?

Day. 1
Night. 2
INAP 7 64
DK 8
REF. 9

D. Was the crime reported to the police?

Skip to F. — Yes. 1
No 2
INAP 7 65
DK 8
REF. 9

E. Why was the crime not reported to the police?

The offender was a friend or relative. 01
Afraid of retaliation from the offender. 02
Was not important enough 03
Afraid of being embarassed by prosecutor's questions or
police investigation. 04
Too much time involved, loss of work, etc. 05
Expense involved in reporting crime (e.g., long distance
phone call, cost of trip) 06 66
Useless to report, nothing will be done. 07 67
Too busy with other matters. 08
The courts are too lenient 09
Other. 10
INAP 97
DK 98
REF. 99

SKIP TO QUESTION 74.

73. F. Were you satisfied or not satisfied with the manner in which the complaint was handled after it was reported to the police?

Satisfied	1	
Not satisfied . . .	2	
INAP.	7	68
DK.	8	
REF	9	

74. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal your auto, truck, or motorcycle?

Yes, auto	1	
Yes, truck	2	
Yes, motorcycle	3	
No	4	69
DK	8	
REF	9	

Skip to Q. 75

A. Was the crime reported to police?

Skip to C. ←

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	70
DK	8	
REF	9	

B. Why was the crime not reported to the police?

The offender was a friend or relative	01	
Afraid of retaliation from the offender	02	
Was not important enough	03	
Afraid of being embarassed by prosecutor's questions or police investigations	04	
Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.	05	
Expense involved in reporting crime (e.g., long distance phone call, cost of trip)	06	71
Useless to report, nothing will be done	07	72
Too busy with other matters	08	
The courts are too lenient	09	
Other	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF	99	

SKIP TO D.

C. Were you satisfied or not satisfied with the manner in which the complaint was handled after it was reported to the police?

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	73
DK	8	
REF	9	

D. Was the vehicle locked?

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	74
DK	8	
REF	9	

74. E. Were the keys in the vehicle?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	75
DK	8	
REF.	9	

F. Was the vehicle returned voluntarily by the offender?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	76
DK	8	
REF.	9	

75. During the last 12 months, did anyone take something from you by using force or the threat of force?

Yes	1	CARD 9
No	2	
DK	8	11
REF	9	

Skip to Q. 76

A. Was the crime reported to the police?

Skip to C.

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	12
DK	8	
REF	9	

B. Why was the crime not reported to the police?

The offender was a friend or relative	01	
Afraid of retaliation from the offender	02	
Was not important enough	03	
Afraid of being embarassed by prosecutor's questions or police investigations	04	
Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.	05	
Expense involved in reporting crime (e.g., long distance phone call, cost of trip)	06	13
Useless to report, nothing will be done	07	14
Too busy with other matters	08	
The courts are too lenient	09	
Other	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF	99	

SKIP TO D.

C. Were you satisfied or not satisfied with the manner in which the complaint was handled after it was reported to the police?

Satisfied	1	
Not satisfied	2	
INAP	7	15
DK	8	
REF	9	

D. Was a weapon used or seen during the robbery?

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	16
DK	8	
REF	9	

Skip to Q. 75.F.

75. E. What type of weapon?

Gun.	1	
Knife.	2	
Club	3	
Fists.	4	
Other.	5	
INAP	7	17
DK	8	
REF.	9	

F. Was a verbal or written threat used by the offender?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	18
DK	8	
REF.	9	

G. What was taken?

____

____

1. What was the dollar value of what was taken?

VALUE.	$__ __ __ __ __	19
INAP	99997	20
DK	99998	21
REF.	99999	22
		23

H. Was the stolen property recovered?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	24
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 76

1. If all or part of your stolen property was recovered, who recovered it?

A law enforcement agency (e.g., police, sheriff, State Patrol)	1	
You or a member of your family	2	
A neighbor or friend	3	
Someone else	4	25
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

75. I. Did you sustain any physical injury during this incident?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	26
DK	8	
REF.	9	

— Skip to Q. 76 —

1. What were those injuries?

____

____

2. What kind of medical treatment did you get?

None.	1	
Doctor.	2	
Emergency Room. . .	3	
Hospitalization . .	4	
Other	5	27
INAP.	7	
DK.	8	
REF	9	

76. During the last 12 months, did anyone steal something from you without threatening you or using force and without breaking into your home?

Yes	1	
Someone tried but failed	2	
No	3	
DK	8	28
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 77

A. Was the crime reported to the police?

Skip to C. ← Yes

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	29
DK	8	
REF.	9	

B. Why was the crime not reported to the police?

The offender was a friend or relative	01	
Afraid of retaliation from the offender	02	
Was not important enough	03	
Afraid of being embarassed by prosecutor's questions or police investigation	04	
Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.	05	
Expense involved in reporting crime (e.g., long distance phone call, cost of trip)	06	30
Useless to report, nothing will be done	07	31
Too busy with other matters	08	
The courts are too lenient	09	
Other	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

SKIP TO D.

C. Were you satisfied or not satisfied with the manner in which the complaint was handled after it was reported to the police?

Satisfied	1	
Not satisfied	2	
INAP.	7	32
DK.	8	
REF	9	

D. What was taken?

____

____

76. E. Where did it occur?

At your home. . . .	1	
At your car	2	
Other	3	
INAP.	7	33
DK.	8	
REF	9	

F. When did it occur? (in what month)

January. . . .	01	
February . . .	02	
March.	03	
April.	04	
May.	05	
June	06	
July	07	
August	08	
September. . .	09	34
October. . . .	10	35
November . . .	11	
December . . .	12	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

G. What time of day did the crime occur?

Day.	1	
Night.	2	
INAP	7	36
DK	8	
REF.	9	

H. Was the stolen property recovered?

Yes, all of it	1	
Yes, some of it.	2	
No, none of it	3	
INAP	7	37
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 77

1. If all or part of your stolen property was recovered, who recovered it?

A law enforcement agency (e.g., police, sheriff, State Patrol)	1	
You or a member of your family	2	
A neighbor or friend	3	
Someone else	4	38
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

(ASK OF WOMEN RESPONDENTS ONLY. FOR MALES, SKIP TO Q. 78.)

77. During the last 12 months, did anyone try to sexually assault, molest, or rape you?

Yes, I was assaulted and forcibly raped	1	
I was assaulted and touched, but not raped.	2	
An attempt was made, but it failed.	3	
No.	4	
INAP.	7	39
DK.	8	
REF	9	

Skip to Q. 78

A. Was the crime reported to the police?

Yes. (Skip to C.)	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	40
DK	8	
REF.	9	

B. Why was the crime not reported to the police?

The offender was a friend or relative.	01	
Afraid of retaliation from the offender.	02	
Was not important enough	03	
Afraid of being embarassed by prosecutor's questions or police investigation.	04	
Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.	05	
Expense involved in reporting crime (e.g., long distance phone call, cost of trip)	06	41
Useless to report, nothing will be done.	07	42
Too busy with other matters.	08	
The courts are too lenient	09	
Other.	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

SKIP TO D.

C. Were you satisfied or not satisfied with the manner in which the complaint was handled after it was reported to the police?

Satisfied.	1	
Not satisfied.	2	
INAP	7	43
DK	8	
REF.	9	

77. D. Did you sustain any physical injury?

Yes. 1
No 2
INAP 7
DK 8
REF. 9
Skip to Q. 77.F.

44

E. What were those injuries?

F. As a rape victim, did you receive help from any agencies in your community?

Yes. 1
No 2
INAP 7
DK 8
REF. 9
Skip to Q. 78

45

G. What type of help did you receive?

78. During the last 12 months, did anyone beat you or attack you with a knife, gun, club, fist, or other weapon?

Yes.	1	
I was attacked, but not struck.	2	
No	3	46
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 79

A. Was the crime reported to the police?

Yes. . . . . . . (Skip to C.)	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	47
DK	8	
REF.	9	

B. Why was the crime not reported to the police?

The offender was a friend or relative.	01	
Afraid of retaliation from the offender.	02	
Was not important enough	03	
Afraid of being embarassed by prosecutor's questions or police investigation.	04	
Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.	05	
Expense involved in reporting crime (e.g., long distance phone call, cost of trip)	06	48
Useless to report, nothing will be done.	07	49
Too busy with other matters.	08	
The courts are too lenient	09	
Other.	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

SKIP TO D.

C. Were you satisfied or not satisfied with the manner in which the complaint was handled after it was reported to the police?

Satisfied	1	
Not satisfied . . .	2	
INAP.	7	50
DK.	8	
REF	9	

78. D. Did you sustain physical injury?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	51
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 78.E.

1. What were those injuries?

____

____

____

E. Where did the assault take place?

____

____

____

F. Was the assailant a stranger, a casual acquaintance, a friend or relative, or someone other than these?

A stranger	1	
Casual acquaintance.	2	
Friend or relative	3	
Other (Specify). . . . . ______________________	4	52
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

79. During the last 12 months, has any of your property (personal or real estate) been damaged or destroyed by fire that you have any reason to believe was deliberately set?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	53
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 80

A. Was the crime reported to the police or the fire department?

Skip to C.

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	54
DK	8	
REF.	9	

B. Why was the crime not reported to the police or the fire department?

The offender was a friend or relative.	01	
Afraid of retaliation from the offender.	02	
Was not important enough	03	
Afraid of being embarassed by prosecutor's questions or police investigation.	04	
Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.	05	
Expense involved in reporting crime (e.g., long distance phone call, cost of trip)	06	55
Useless to report, nothing will be done.	07	56
Too busy with other matters.	08	
The courts are too lenient	09	
Other.	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

SKIP TO D.

C. Were you satisfied or not satisfied with the manner in which the complaint was handled after it was reported to the police?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	57
DK	8	
REF.	9	

D. What was damaged or destroyed?

____

____

____

79. E. What was the approximate dollar value of the damage or loss?

VALUE . $__ __ __ __ __ 58
INAP 99997 59
DK 99998 60
REF. 99999 61
62

80. During the last 12 months, did anyone cheat you out of your money or property in any way?

Yes	1	
Someone tried, but failed	2	
No	3	63
DK	8	
REF	9	

Skip to Q. 81

A. Was the crime reported to the police?

Skip to C. ← Yes

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	64
DK	8	
REF	9	

B. Why was the crime not reported to the police?

The offender was a friend or relative	01	
Afraid of retaliation from the offender	02	
Was not important enough	03	
Afraid of being embarrassed by prosecutor's questions or police investigation	04	
Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.	05	
Expense involved in reporting crime (e.g., long distance phone call, cost of trip)	06	65
Useless to report, nothing will be done	07	66
Too busy with other matters	08	
The courts are too lenient	09	
Other	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF	99	

SKIP TO D.

C. Were you satisfied or not satisfied with the manner in which the complaint was handled after it was reported to the police?

Satisfied	1	
Not satisfied	2	
INAP	7	67
DK	8	
REF	9	

D. What happened?

____

____

____

81. Have you been a victim of any other crime during the past 12 months?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	68
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 82

A. What happened? What was the nature of the crime or crimes? (LIST ALL CRIMES MENTIONED.)

1. ______________________________

2. ______________________________

3. ______________________________

4. ______________________________

B. Was the (FIRST CRIME) reported to the police?

Skip to D. ← Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	69
DK	8	
REF.	9	

C. Why was the crime not reported to the police?

The offender was a friend or relative.	01	
Afraid of retaliation from the offender.	02	
Was not important enough	03	
Afraid of being embarassed by prosecutor's questions or police investigation.	04	
Too much time involved, loss of work, etc.	05	
Expense involved in reporting crime (e.g., long distance phone call, cost of trip)	06	70
Useless to report, nothing will be done.	07	71
Too busy with other matters.	08	
The courts are too lenient	09	
Other.	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

SKIP TO QUESTION 82.

D. Were you satisfied or not satisfied with the manner in which the complaint was handled after it was reported to the police?

Satisfied	1	
Not satisfied . . .	2	
INAP.	7	72
DK.	8	
REF	9	

RECORD ANSWERS TO Q.81.B. and 81.C. FOR ALL CRIMES MENTIONED. FOR SECOND AND SUCCEEDING CRIMES, USE THE TABLE BELOW.

CRIME #	REPORTED?	WHY NOT REPORTED?	CARD 10
___	___	___ ___	11-14
___	___	___ ___	15-18
___	___	___ ___	19-22

ASK ONLY OF THOSE REPORTING A CRIME.
IF R. HAD NO REPORTED CRIMES, SKIP TO Q. 83.

82. Were losses you suffered as a consequence of a crime covered by insurance?

No coverage.	1	
Everything fully covered . .	2	
Everything covered but not fully	3	
Some items covered but not everything.	4	23
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

83. All things considered, would you say that your community is safer from crime, about as safe, or not as safe as it was two years ago?

Safer from crime	1	
About as safe.	2	
Not as safe.	3	
Did not live in this community two years ago	4	24
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Now we would like to ask you some questions about one of the issues of concern to many Nebraskans -- water.

84. Do you recall when the last time was that Nebraska had a drought that severely affected the water supply in the State?

YEAR . . .	___ ___ ___ ___	25
DK	9998	26
Never had a drought	1111	27
REF.	9999	28

85. Do you believe that Nebraska has a serious water shortage today?

Skip to Q. 86 ← Yes

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	29
REF.	9	

A. Do you believe that Nebraska will have a serious water shortage by the year 2000?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	30
DK	8	
REF.	9	

86. Have you heard anything about the Natural Resource Districts in Nebraska?

Definitely have.	1	
I think I have	2	
I don't think I have	3	
Definitely have not.	4	31
DK	8	
REF.	9	

READ TO EVERYONE EXCEPT THOSE RESPONDING "1" TO Q. 86.

A. These are local governmental bodies set up to supervise natural resource use, including water, in different regions in Nebraska.

SKIP TO QUESTION 87 UNLESS RESPONDED "1" or "2" to Q. 86 ABOVE.

B. Do you remember ever voting in an election for members of the Natural Resource District Board?

Yes.	1	
Uncertain. . .	2	
No	3	
INAP	7	32
DK	8	
REF.	9	

87. Do you believe that the amount of water farmers use for irrigation should be regulated in some way?

Yes. 1
Skip to C. ← No 2
DK 8 33
REF. 9

A. Several groups have been suggested as the proper regulating bodies. Which of the following, if any, do you believe should regulate water use for irrigation?

Individual irrigator 1
Natural Resource Districts 2
Local government (such as counties) 3
State government 4
Federal government 5 34
INAP 7
DK 8
REF. 9
Skip to Q. 88

B. Which group would be your second choice to regulate water use for irrigation?

Individual irrigator 1
Natural Resource Districts 2
Local government (such as counties) 3
State government 4
Federal government 5 35
INAP 7
DK 8
REF. 9

SKIP TO QUESTION 88.

C. Supposing that the state or federal government decided that the use of irrigation water must be controlled. Who do you believe should do this regulating?

Individual irrigator 1
Natural Resource District. 2
Local government (such as counties) 3
State government 4
Federal government 5 36
INAP 7
DK 8
REF. 9
Skip to Q. 88

87. D. Which group would be your second choice to regulate water use for irrigation?

Individual irrigator	1	
Natural Resource Districts	2	
Local government (such as counties)	3	
State government	4	
Federal government	5	37
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

88. If the use of water for agriculture is to be regulated, do you favor or oppose each of the following suggestions as to how it might be done?

	FAVOR	OPPOSE	DK	REF	
a) Stop the drilling of new irrigation wells	1	2	8	9	38
b) Limit the number of irrigation wells in a given area	1	2	8	9	39
c) Limit the amount of water that an irrigator can draw from a well or stream in any year	1	2	8	9	40
d) Tax the water drawn from irrigation wells	1	2	8	9	41
e) Tax the water drawn from streams	1	2	8	9	42

89. Do you believe that the amount of water used by factories and businesses should be regulated?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	43
REF.	9	

90. Do you believe that the amount of water for private use by people living in towns and cities should be regulated?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
DK	8	44
REF.	9	

91. If water use by private citizens and industries in towns and cities is to be regulated, do you favor or oppose each of the following ways to regulate?

	FAVOR	OPPOSE	DK	REF	
a) Limit use for non-necessary things such as watering lawns and automatic dishwashers	1	2	8	9	45
b) Increase the price of water to private households and industries	1	2	8	9	46
c) Require equipment that reduces the use of water, such as water saving toilets and showers	1	2	8	9	47
d) Encourage people to move away from water short areas	1	2	8	9	48
e) Limit the amount of water that an industry can use	1	2	8	9	49

92. Have you ever heard of "Transbasin Diversion?"

Definitely have.	1	
I think I have	2	
I don't think I have	3	
I'm certain I haven't. . . .	4	50
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 93

A. If we define "Transbasin Diversion" as changing or directing water from one river (and river basin or course) to another area where there is a water shortage, what would be your attitude toward such diversion?

Favor.	1	
Oppose	2	
Depends generally.	3	
Depends on cost.	4	
INAP	7	51
DK	8	
REF.	9	

93. Currently state law holds that groundwater belongs to the owner of the property above the water. Surface water, on the other hand, is considered a public resource. Do you favor or oppose making groundwater a public resource; that is, a resource that would be owned and regulated by the government?

Favor ownership by the public	1	
Oppose ownership by the public.	2	
DK.	8	52
REF	9	

(QUESTIONS 94 through 108 ARE NOT PRESENT IN THIS FORM.)

(CARD 10, Cols.53-78;CARD 11, Cols 11-20 Not In This.)

(QUESTIONS 84 through 93 ARE NOT PRESENT IN THIS FORM.)

(Card 10, Cols. 25-52 Not In This)

94. Did you have any pest problems within the last year around your home, lawn or garden--for example: insects, spiders, rodents, pet fleas, fungi, or weeds? (FOR FARMERS, ADD: This refers only to your house, lawn, and kitchen garden.)

	Yes.	1	
Skip to Q. 109 ←	No	2	
	DK	8	53
	REF.	9	

95. What did you do about your pest problem(s)? (READ LIST AND CODE: 1 = Yes; 2 = No; 7 = INAP; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

Ignored them.	___	54
Controlled on my own with no advice or assistance from others	___	55
Controlled on my own, after seeking advice or assistance from others . .	___	56
I hired a professional after my own efforts proved to be ineffective . .	___	57
I immediately hired a professional. . .	___	58
INAP.	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

96. As I read the following list, tell me whether you have ever used this source to get advice about pesticides or pest control? (CODE: 1 = Yes; 2 = No; 7 = INAP; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

Local dealers (nurseries, discount stores, etc.)	___	59
Exterminators.	___	60
County Extension Agent	___	61
University Specialists	___	62
Friends or relatives	___	63
Others	___	64

97. In your efforts to control pest problems (i.e., insects, spiders, rodents, pet fleas, fungi, or weeds) did you use any pesticides within the last year? (DOES NOT INCLUDE PROFESSIONAL APPLICATION.)

	Yes.	1	
Skip to Q. 109 ←	No	2	
	INAP	7	65
	DK	8	
	REF.	9	

98. Did you use any insecticides within the last year to control insect pests around your home, lawn, or garden, or on your pets?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	66
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 99

98. A. IN YOUR OWN WORDS, ASK: Which insecticide(s) do (did) you use, how much was used, against which pest, and whether the results were excellent, good, fair, or poor.

(NAMES LISTED ONLY TO FACILITATE RECORDING. DO NOT READ.)

NAME	AMOUNT PER YEAR	TARGET PESTS	EX	GD	FR	PR	DK
Sevin			1	2	3	4	8
Malathion			1	2	3	4	8
Diazinon			1	2	3	4	8
Spectracide			1	2	3	4	8
Orthene			1	2	3	4	8
Chlordane			1	2	3	4	8
Raid			1	2	3	4	8
Real Kill			1	2	3	4	8
Black Flag			1	2	3	4	8
Hyde Roach Killer			1	2	3	4	8
Others (Specify)							
			1	2	3	4	8
			1	2	3	4	8

99. Did you use any chemical means to control mice or rats within the last year?

Yes 1
No 2
INAP 7 67
DK 8
REF. 9
Skip to Q. 100

A. IN YOUR OWN WORDS, ASK: What chemical means were used, how much was used, against which pest, and whether the results were excellent, good, fair, or poor. (NAMES LISTED ONLY TO FACILITATE RECORDING. DO NOT READ.)

NAME	AMOUNT PER YEAR	TARGET PESTS	EX	GD	FR	PR	DK
D-Con			1	2	3	4	8
Vacor			1	2	3	4	8
Hyde Mouse and Rat Killer			1	2	3	4	8
Others (Specify)							
			1	2	3	4	8
			1	2	3	4	8

100. Did you use any herbicides to control weeds around your home, lawn and garden?

Yes. 1
No 2
INAP 7 68
DK 8
REF. 9
Skip to Q. 101

100. A. IN YOUR OWN WORDS, ASK: Which herbicide(s) do (did) you use, how much was used, against which pest, and whether the results were excellent, good, fair, or poor. (NAMES LISTED ONLY TO FACILITATE RECORDING. DO NOT READ.)

NAME	AMOUNT PER YEAR	TARGET PESTS	EX	GD	FR	PR	DK
Weed-B-Gone	______	______	1	2	3	4	8
Weed Killer	______	______	1	2	3	4	8
Dachthal	______	______	1	2	3	4	8
2-4-D	______	______	1	2	3	4	8
Others (Specify)							
______	______	______	1	2	3	4	8
______	______	______	1	2	3	4	8

101. Did you use any fungicides to control plant and lawn diseases caused by fungi within the last year?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	69
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 102

A. IN YOUR OWN WORDS, ASK: Which fungicide(s) do (did) you use, how much was used, against which pest, and whether the results were excellent, good, fair, or poor. (NAMES LISTED ONLY TO FACILITATE RECORDING. DO NOT READ.)

NAME	AMOUNT PER YEAR	TARGET PESTS	EX	GD	FR	PR	DK
Bordeaux Mixture	______	______	1	2	3	4	8
Sulphur	______	______	1	2	3	4	8
Daconil	______	______	1	2	3	4	8
Captan	______	______	1	2	3	4	8
Phaltan	______	______	1	2	3	4	8
Others (Specify)							
______	______	______	1	2	3	4	8
______	______	______	1	2	3	4	8

102. Do you read the directions on the pesticide container?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
Usually. . . .	3	
INAP	7	70
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 103

102. A. Do you follow these directions all the time, most of the time, or hardly ever?

All the time	1	71
Most of the time	2	
Hardly ever.	3	
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

102. B. Did you have any difficulties understanding either the directions or precautions on the pesticide label(s)?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	72
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 103

1. Please explain these difficulties.

____

____

____

103. What did you do with leftover pesticides that you mixed?

Continued application until supply was exhausted	1	
Poured it into a sink or flushed it down stool	2	
Poured it into the gutter or onto the ground	3	
Stored it for later use.	4	
Other (Specify)______________________________ .	5	
Did not mix any.	6	73
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 104

A. How did you dispose of empty pesticide containers?

Placed in trash container	1	
Buried.	2	
Burned.	3	
Other (Specify)________________ .	4	
INAP.	7	74
DK.	8	
REF	9	

Skip to Q. 104

1. Was this container rinsed before placing in trash container?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	75
DK	8	
REF.	9	

104. Has the use of a pesticide ever had any ill effect on yourself, your family, family pets, or your property?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	76
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 105

A. Please explain these ill effects.

____

____

105. Do you personally know anyone who has had an ill effect from the use of pesticides? (E.G., MEMBERS OF A NEIGHBORING FAMILY OR TO THEIR PROPERTY.)

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	77
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 106

A. Please explain.

____

____

106. How long do you store pesticides?

Until the pesticide is used completely	1	
Not more than a year	2	
Do not store, I buy only enough pesticide for my immediate needs	3	
Other (Specify)_______________________________.	4	
INAP	7	78
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 107

CARD 11

106. A. Where do you store pesticides?

Underneath the kitchen sink	___	11
Garage or outbuilding	___	12
Basement	___	13
Kitchen cabinets	___	14
Other (Specify)	___	15
______________________		
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF	9	

B. Is your pesticide storage area secured by a lock and key?

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	16
DK	8	
REF	9	

107. Have you ever received formal training in pesticide use?

Yes	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	17
DK	8	
REF	9	

108. How much do you spend on pesticides or pest control in a year?

Self	$__ __ __	
Professional	$__ __ __	
INAP	997	18
DK	998	19
REF	999	20

Now we have some questions about you.

109. Drinking is an acceptable part of business and social activity for many people. Do you ever drink beer, wine, or liquor such as whiskey, gin, or vodka?

Go to Q. 110 ←	Yes.	1	
	No	2	
	DK	8	21
	REF.	9	

A. Did you ever drink beer, wine, or liquor?

Skip to Q. 123 ←	Yes.	1	
	No	2	
	INAP	7	22
	DK	8	
	REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 129

110. Do you drink beer?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	23
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 114

111. About how often do you drink beer? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day. .	01	
Twice a day.	02	
Once a day	03	
Nearly every day	04	
Three or four times a week .	05	24
One or two times a week. . .	06	25
Two or three times a month .	07	
Once a month	08	
Less than once a month, but at least once a year. . .	09	
Less than once a year. . . .	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

112. When you drink beer, about how many beers do you usually drink? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more. . .	1	
3 or 4	2	
1 or 2	3	
INAP	7	26
DK	8	
REF.	9	

113. When you drink beer, about how often do you have as many as five or more beers? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly every time.	1	
More than half the time. . .	2	
Less than half the time. . .	3	
Once in a while.	4	
Never.	5	
INAP	7	27
DK	8	
REF.	9	

114. Do you drink wine?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	28
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 118

115. About how often do you drink wine? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day. .	01	
Twice a day.	02	
Once a day	03	
Nearly every day	04	
Three or four times a week .	05	
One or two times a week. . .	06	
Two or three times a month .	07	
Once a month	08	29
Less than once a month, but at least once a year. . .	09	30
Less than once a year. . . .	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

116. When you drink wine, about how many glasses do you usually have? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more. . .	1	
3 or 4	2	
1 or 2	3	
INAP	7	31
DK	8	
REF.	9	

117. When you drink wine, about how often do you have as many as five or more glasses? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly every time.	1	
More than half the time. . .	2	
Less than half the time. . .	3	
Once in a while.	4	
Never.	5	
INAP	7	32
DK	8	
REF.	9	

118. Do you drink liquor?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	33
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q. 122

119. About how often do you drink liquor? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day. .	01	
Twice a day.	02	
Once a day	03	
Nearly every day	04	
Three or four times a week .	05	
One or two times a week. . .	06	
Two or three times a month .	07	
Once a month	08	
Less than once a month, but at least once a year. . .	09	34 35
Less than once a year. . . .	10	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

120. When you drink liquor, about how many drinks do you usually have? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more. . .	1	
3 or 4	2	
1 or 2	3	
INAP	7	36
DK	8	
REF.	9	

121. When you drink liquor, about how often do you have as many as five or more drinks? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly every time.	1	
More than half the time. . .	2	
Less than half the time. . .	3	
Once in a while.	4	
Never.	5	37
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

122. Do you find that it takes more to get you intoxicated now than it did two years ago?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	38
DK	8	
REF.	9	

123. Has a person close to you ever shown concern over your drinking?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	39
DK	8	
REF.	9	

124. Have you ever found that you couldn't remember what you did on a night you drank?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	40
DK	8	
REF.	9	

125. Have you ever lost your job due to drinking?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	41
DK	8	
REF.	9	

126. Has your family ever left you because of your drinking?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	42
DK	8	
REF.	9	

127. Have you ever been hospitalized because of drinking?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	43
DK	8	
REF.	9	

128. Have you ever been arrested for alcohol-related offenses?

Yes.	1	
No	2	
INAP	7	44
DK	8	
REF.	9	

A. How many times?

NUMBER . . .	__ __	
INAP	97	
DK	98	45
REF.	99	46

129. People receive money from many different places. As I read a list of sources, please indicate those sources of income you and your family had in 1978. (CODE: 1 = Yes; 2 = No; 8 = DK; 9 = REF,) (DO NOT INCLUDE DEPENDENT'S INCOME UNLESS IT WAS GIVEN TO YOUR FAMILY.)

Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips before taxes. . . . ___ 47
Net income from non-farm business, professional practice, or partnership . . . . ___ 48
Net income from farm income. ___ 49
Net rental income. . . . . ___ 50
Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . . . ___ 51
ADC or AFDC (Aid for Families with Dependent Children) . . . . . ___ 52
Supplemental Security Income (formerly old age assistance and aid to the blind or disabled). . . . . ___ 53
Interest . . . . ___ 54
Dividends. . . . . ___ 55
Veteran's Payments . . . . ___ 56
Pensions . . . . ___ 57
Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation. . . . . ___ 58
Private Welfare Payments . . . . ___ 59
Alimony or Child Support . . . . ___ 60
Regular contributions from all other members of your household . ___ 61
Value of farm or garden products consumed at home. . . . . ___ 62
Other (Specify)____. ___ 63

130. During 1978, what was your total income of your family from all of these sources combined? (CODE: 99998 = DK; 99999 = REF.)

TOTAL INCOME . . $__ __ __ __ __ 64-68

131. How much of that income was obtained from each source in 1978? (CODE 99998 = DK; 99999 = REF; 0 IN LAST COLUMN IF NONE.)

Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips before taxes. . . . . $__ __ __ __ __ 69-73
CARD 12
Net income from non-farm business, professional practice, or partnership . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 11-15
Net income from farm income. . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 16-20
Net rental income. . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 21-25
Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 26-30
ADC or AFDC (Aid for Families with Dependent Children)__ __ __ __ __ 31-35
Supplemental Security Income (formerly old age assistance and aid to the blind or disabled) . . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 36-40
Interest . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 41-45
Dividends. . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 46-50
Veteran's Payments . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 51-55
Pensions . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 56-60
Unemployment Insurance Benefits and Workmen's Compensation . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 61-65
Private Welfare Payments . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 66-70
Alimony or Child Support . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 71-75
CARD 13
Regular contributions from all other members of your household . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 11-15
Value of farm or garden products consumed at home. . __ __ __ __ __ 16-20
Other. . . . . __ __ __ __ __ 21-25

ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT MOVED SINCE LAST INTERVIEW. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 133.

132. I want to emphasize again that your answers are completely confidential and your name will not be used, nor will any information be released that will permit people to identify you. Since one thing we will be looking at in this study is the relation of the social and physical environments in which people live to their answers to the questions, we would like to be able to locate your residence more specifically.

IF R. LIVES IN TOWN, ASK:

What is your street address in (NAME OF TOWN)?

____

IF R. LIVES IN THE COUNTRY, ASK:

Which is the closest town to where you live?

____

How many miles are you from (NAME OF TOWN)?

Miles. . . . ____

From (NAME OF TOWN), which way would you have to go to get to your home?

____

____

133. A. Sometimes people move even though they are not really planning to right now. Would you please give me the name and address of someone who would know where you lived if you happened to move in the next few years? For example, a relative or friend? I want you to understand that this person's name will not be used in any way except to help us locate you if you are selected to be reinterviewed and we cannot find you through a forwarding address.

____
(NAME)

____
(ADDRESS)

B. Could we also get the name of your employer? Often we find that an employer is the best source of a forwarding address.

____
(EMPLOYER'S NAME)

____
(EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS)

TERMINATE INTERVIEW WITH THANKS.

POST-INTERVIEW RATINGS

134. Rate R.'s apparent intelligence.

Very high	1	26
Above average . . .	2	
Average	3	
Below average . . .	4	
Very low.	5	

135. How suspicious did R. seem to be about the study before the interview?

Not at all.	1	27
Somewhat.	2	
Very suspicious . .	3	

136. Overall, how great was R.'s interest in the interview?

Very high.	1	28
Above average. . . .	2	
Average.	3	
Below average. . . .	4	
Very low	5	

137. How would you assess the reliability of the data obtained?

Excellent	1	29
Good.	2	
Fair.	3	
Poor.	4	
Worthless	5	

138. How would you assess the degree of cooperation given by the person being interviewed?

Very cooperative. .	1	30
Cooperative	2	
Neutral	3	
Reluctant	4	
Hostile	5	

139. THUMBNAIL SKETCH: Anything else about the respondent or the interview situation that seems important.

____

____

____

____

APPENDIX C

TRACKING PROCEDURES
AND
TRACKING SHEET

TRACKING PROCEDURES

This Appendix describes the procedures used to trace respondents. Out of a total of 2200 who were eligible for the sample, 687 or nearly 1/3 required tracing. Usually this was because the respondent had moved, but occasionally a respondent needed to be traced because of a changed name or telephone number. Strategies and procedures for tracing respondents are detailed below.

Design Features to Aid Tracking

In anticipation of the re-interview, each respondent was asked during the initial interview to supply us with the name and address of a friend or relative who would know where they were if they moved. These personal references proved to be very helpful in trying to locate respondents. Experience now suggests two improvements in design which will aid in tracking: make sure to get husband's first name if respondent is a woman and get husband's first name if personal reference is a woman. In cases where consultation of a directory is necessary, knowledge of husband's name will help significantly.

Between-Survey Procedures to Aid Tracking

In order to reduce effort in tracking, contact was maintained with the panel during the two-year interim period. One mailing was sent out one year after the initial interview and another one month prior to the re-interview.[1] The first was a one-page summary of the study findings and the second was a collage of newspaper articles reporting the study findings as well as a description of the purposes of the re-interview. The second mailing was sent first class with a "return address requested" stamp. As a result of this mailing, information was received on 418 respondents:

---

[1] No letter was sent to 176 respondents who had refused to give us their address at the time of the initial interview. They were, however, retained in the panel.

170	Forwarding addresses
121	No longer at this address, no forwarding address
82	Addressee unknown at this address
31	No such address
10	Insufficient address
4	Deceased

In some of these cases, later efforts proved that the respondent was still at the same telephone number. In many more cases, however, the respondent was not at their 1977 telephone number in spite of the fact that we received no response to the mailing. This strategy was primarily useful in identifying respondents who definitely needed to be traced rather than actually helping to trace them. The forwarding addresses were, of course, helpful in the case of the 170 respondents for whom we received them. One of our problems was that forwarding addresses expire at the end of six months. This suggest that the first class, return-address-requested approach be used on all mailings throughout the interim period to ensure a better record of movers.

On-Going Procedures to Identify Respondents Needing Tracking

For the 418 respondents for whom we received a response from the post office, we knew at the time of interviewing that they would need to be traced. The cover sheets for these respondents thus went directly to the tracking office. We anticipated, however, that others would turn up as we began interviewing. In cases where interviewers discovered that the respondent was not at the telephone number listed on the cover sheet, they were instructed not to try to trace the respondent. If there was any answer at the number, however, they were instructed to get all of the information possible: had the respondent ever lived there? if so, could they tell us where the respondent was or who would know? if the respondent was unknown at the number, for how long had the number been assigned to current family? This information was recorded onto a Tracking Sheet and clipped to the cover sheet. If the interviewer was able to obtain the exact telephone number of the respondent (for example, in the case of a child who had moved into their own house), the interviewer was told to go ahead and get the interview. If any further efforts would be required to trace the respondent, then the cover sheet and the attached Tracking Sheet were turned over to the tracking office.

Organization of the Tracking Function

One week prior to the beginning of interviewing, two of our interviewers were singled out to be trackers. Interviewers were chosen rather than clerical workers because the tracking procedure required extensive telephone work. The trackers received the same training as all of the other interviewers, with the exception that they did not have to do the practice interviews. They were given their own office stocked with telephone directories from 1976-78 and city directories for the same years.

Tracking efforts were recorded on a Tracking Sheet, a copy of which is attached to this appendix. This allowed the trackers to record all of the steps they used in tracing each individual respondent. In several cases, five or six tracking sheets were required to describe all of the leads which were followed in tracing a respondent.

There was a division of labor between the trackers and interviewers. Just as the interviewers were instructed not to track, the trackers were instructed not to interview. The only interviewing done by the trackers was the short Type 03 interviews with out-of-state migrants. This specialization in function was helpful in limiting the number of people using the tracking room and increasing the efficiency of both the interviewers and the trackers.

Steps in the Tracking Process

The trackers were given relatively little specialized training aside from discussing with them some alternatives they might explore. As each case required an individual approach, the actual process varied from case to case. The basic strategies employed, roughly in order of their usefulness, appear below.

1. Directory Assistance -- in the city of residence unless we had a forwarding address. In the case of women respondents, it was necessary to pull the 1977 interview schedule to find husband's first name. (This procedure was not applicable when respondent had refused to give own name and/or husband's name in the case of women respondents; where respondent had migrated without a forwarding address; or where respondent had changed names.)

2. Personal Reference. For most cases where directory assistance was not helpful, the personal reference was able to supply the respondent's new address and telephone number. Occasionally, of course, the personal reference had to be traced first!

3. City Directory. These were invaluable in locating respondents for whom we had names and telephone numbers but no or an incorrect address. Public libraries looked up information in the local city directory in cases where the directory was not in our library. In cases where the respondent proved difficult to trace, the city directory for 1977 gave information on the respondent's employer and neighbors. Calling neighbors and especially managers of apartment buildings and trailer courts was very effective when other leads were not available.

4. Telephone Directories. Directories for 1976-77 were used to verify names and addresses. In cases where the respondent had not given us their name, it was possible to begin with the telephone number and to search for a name. This was, of course, feasible only in small communities. Also, when other leads had been exhausted, it was often productive to call people in the city with the respondent's last name and ask their help in locating the respondent. In rural areas, this procedure had to be extended to the surrounding area.

5. Some respondents were located by calling their employer (or their spouse's

employer), their school, or in the case of military personnel, the base locater. While this procedure was quite productive, it required a great deal of care; lack of clarity in making the request for information could easily lead to false impressions about why the employee was being traced.

6. As a last resort, and only in the case of respondents who were old and ill in 1977, the Bureau of Vital Statistics was called to see if the respondent was deceased. In the two cases we called, both respondents had, in fact, died.

TRACKING SHEET

Respondent's Name: ______________________________ Respondent's I.D. Number ____________

Initial Address: ________________________________

Initial Telephone: ______________________________

Year Entered Panel: ______________

Reason for Tracking:

☐ First call indicated respondent not at that number.

☐ Forwarding Address.

☐ Letter returned, no forwarding address.

☐ Other. Specify. ____

____

ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE RECORD

AS YOU TRACK RESPONDENT TO CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, RECORD ALL INTERVENING ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS ON THIS RECORD. BEGIN WITH THE EARLIEST KNOWN NEW LOCATION AND CONTINUE UNTIL YOU REACH CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE. INDICATE SOURCE OF INFORMATION BRIEFLY ON THIS CHART AND DETAIL BOTH SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL TRACKING EFFORTS ON THE BACK OF THIS SHEET.

1.____________________ ____________________ ______ ____________ ____________________

2.____________________ ____________________ ______ ____________ ____________________

3.____________________ ____________________ ______ ____________ ____________________

4.____________________ ____________________ ______ ____________ ____________________

* *

NAME CHANGED TO: ____

* *

RECORD ALL PROCEDURES ON THE BACK AND THE RESULTS OF EACH STEP.

Interviewer's Initials: ______ TRACKING STEP #1
Date: ________
TIME: ________

Interviewer's Initials: ______ TRACKING STEP #2
Date: ________
TIME: ________

Interviewer's Initials: ______ TRACKING STEP #3
Date: ________
TIME: ________

Interviewer's Initials: ______ TRACKING STEP #4
Date: ________
TIME: ________

Interviewer's Initials: ______ TRACKING STEP # 5
Date: ________
TIME: ________

STAPLE ANOTHER SHEET TO THIS IF TRACKING REQUIRES ADDITIONAL STEPS.

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

NASIS-1979
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SEQUENCE NUMBER:

TYPE:
03
11 - 12

INTERVIEWER -

AFFIX NAME LABEL HERE

13 - 14 - 15

INTRODUCTION TO USE WITH TYPE 03.
(This Type is to be used if the Respondent no longer resides in Nebraska.)

I'M ________________, AN INTERVIEWER FOR THE BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. ACCORDING TO OUR RECORDS, YOU HAVE MOVED OUT OF NEBRASKA SINCE YOU WERE INITIALLY INTERVIEWED. SINCE OUR SURVEY IS OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN NEBRASKA, WE JUST WANT TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR MOVE TODAY RATHER THAN INCLUDING YOU IN THE FULL SURVEY. WILL YOU HELP ME OUT BY ANSWERING THESE FEW QUESTIONS? IT WILL ONLY TAKE 3-4 MINUTES OF YOUR TIME.

1. WRITE I.D. NO. FROM COVER SHEET HERE
7
16 17 18 19 20 21

2. TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN (Use 24 hour clock, i.e., 1 o'clock is 1300.)
22 23 24 25

3. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED, (Including Interviewer Ratings at End.)
26 27 28 29

4. LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES
30 31 32

5. DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED
Mo. Day
33 34 / 35 36

6. DAY OF WEEK INTERVIEW COMPLETED

M..... 1
Tu.... 2
W..... 3
Th.... 4 37
F..... 5
Sat... 6
Sun... 7

1. First, I would like to know who lives here and a little about each person. What is the name of each person who lives here today excluding temporary visitors. LIST IN ORDER - PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER, SPOUSE, CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, OTHER RELATIVES, OTHERS NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER (BOARDERS, FRIENDS, ETC.). FOR EACH PERSON NAMED, ASK: (RECORD ANSWERS ON SUMMARY TABLE. CIRCLE RESPONDENT'S NUMBER ON CHART. IF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD, CHECK CHILD SELECTED.)

2. How is this person related to the principal income earner?

3. Is this person male or female?

4. What was this person's age on (his/her) last birthday?

5. Is this person married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

6. How many years of schooling has this person completed?

   A. IF FINISHED 9th - 12th GRADE OR DK: Did (you/he/she) ever get a high school diploma or GED certificate?

   B. IF MORE THAN 12th GRADE, ASK: Did (you/he/she) complete one or more years of college for credit -- not including schooling such as business college, technical, or vocational school?

   C. IF YES, ASK: Do you (Does he/she) have any college degrees? (IF YES, What degree or degrees? CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED.) (RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Less than high school = 0; High School = 1; Associate or Junior College = 2; Bachelor's = 3; Master's = 4; Doctorate = 5; DK = 8; REF = 9.)

CODE THE STATUS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE SURVEY.

Have I missed anyone who usually stays here but is temporarily away? (ENTER ON TABLE.)
(THIS MEANS PEOPLE WHO NORMALLY LIVE THERE BUT ARE GONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. NOT, FOR EXAMPLE, COLLEGE STUDENTS OR OTHERS WITH ANOTHER ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY MOST OF THE TIME. THESE WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.)

SUMMARY TABLE FOR PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT

	Relation to P.I.E.							Marital Status							Status in Survey				
RESPONDENT	P.I.E.	Spouse	Child	Relative	Other	Sex 1 2	Age	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never Married	Years Of Schooling	Highest Degree	Respondent	R.'s Spouse	Selected Child	Other	
1.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (45)	1	2	3	4	38-46
2.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (54)	1	2	3	4	47-55
3.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (63)	1	2	3	4	56-64
4.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (66)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (72)	1	2	3	4	65-73
5.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (12)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (18)	1	2	3	4	CARD 2 11-19
6.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (21)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (27)	1	2	3	4	20-28
7.--______	1	2	3	4	5	M F (30)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (36)	1	2	3	4	29-37
8.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (45)	1	2	3	4	38-46
9.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (54)	1	2	3	4	47-55
10.________	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	__ __	1	2	3	4	5	__ __	__ (63)	1	2	3	4	56-64

FOR PERSONS NOT LIVING IN SAME DWELLING AS IN PREVIOUS INTERVIEW.

(Card 2, Col
65-74 &
3, Cols. 11
24 are not
in this for

7. According to our records, you have moved since we interviewed you previously. Is this correct?

Yes.	1	
No	2	25
INAP	7	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

Skip to Q.17

A. How many times have you moved in the last two years? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

RECORD NUMBER OF MOVES .	__ __	26
INAP	97	27
DK	98	
REF.	99	

B. Why did you move (the first time)? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. PROBE FOR OTHER REASONS.

SPECIFY: ←

____

____

____

Lack of space or privacy.	___	28
Like to be closer to services	___	29
Like to own a home.	___	30
Involuntary move.	___	31
Change in family status	___	32
Fear for family or property safety. . .	___	33
Want to be closer to work	___	34
Want to be closer to kin.	___	35
Job opportunity or transfer	___	36
Other (Specify)	___	37
INAP.	7	
DK.	8	
REF	9	

C. In what county do you live? ______________________

INAP	7
DK	8
REF.	9

D. Which of the categories comes closest to the type of place you are living in? (READ LIST AND STOP WHEN R. SELECTS TYPE.)

In open country, but not on a farm	01	
On a farm.	02	
In a village or small town (under 15,000).	03	38
In a small city (15,000-50,000).	04	39
In a medium-sized city (50,000-250,000).	05	
In a suburb near a large city.	06	
In a large city (over 250,000)	07	
INAP	97	
DK	98	
REF.	99	

7. E. IF TOWN OR CITY, ASK:

What community do you live in?

____
(Name of Town or City)

INAP 7
DK 8
REF. 9

F. Do you anticipate that you will ever move back to Nebraska?

Definitely. 1
Maybe 2
Unlikely. 3
Never 4
INAP. 7
DK. 8
REF 9

40

1. When do you think this might be?

RECORD YEAR. . . . . ___ ___ ___ ___ 41 42 43 44
INAP 9997
DK 9998
REF. 9999

2. Why do you think you might move back?

Family ties 1
Job 2
Other 3
INAP. 7
DK. 8
REF 9

45

Specify:

____

____

____

(Card 3, Cols 46-78 & Card 4, Cols. 11-35 are not in this form

17. Last week, were you working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Working full-time (35 hours or more)	01	
Working part-time (1-34 hours)	02	
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike	03	
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work	04	
Retired	05	36
In School	06	37
Keeping house	07	
Other (Specify) ______________________	08	
DK.	98	
REF	99	

A. What kind of work do you normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED, OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, WHETHER IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED.)

ASK IF R. IS CURRENTLY MARRIED. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q.19.

18. Last week was your (wife/husband) working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Working full-time (35 hours or more)	01	
Working part-time (1 to 34 hours)	02	
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation or strike	03	
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work	04	
Retired	05	45
In school	06	46
Keeping house	07	
Other (Specify) ______________________	08	
INAP.	97	
DK.	98	
REF	99	

A. What kind of work does (He/She) normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED.)

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF RESULTS LETTER TO NASIS77 RESPONDENTS, INFORMATION LETTER AND COLLAGE TO NASIS77 STUDY PARTICIPANTS, 1979, AND LETTER TO NASIS77 RESPONDENTS WHO REFUSED PARTICIPATION, 1979

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research

November, 1977

Dear Participant in the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS)

In the Spring of 1977 you participated in an interview survey conducted by the University of Nebraska's Bureau of Sociological Research. We are pleased to send you this summary of the findings of the study as you requested.

The survey in which you were a respondent is called the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). It was funded by the University and ten state agencies interested in using some of the information collected for policy purposes. You were one of 1867 Nebraskans interviewed in the sample that was representative of all Nebraskans over 18 years of age living in households. Some of you were interviewed over the telephone and some in person. Less than one out of five people contacted refused to participate, and comparison of our respondents with known characteristics of Nebraskans as a whole finds our sample to be very representative of the state.

What did we find out about Nebraskans in the survey? So far, we have written and released ten reports examining different aspects of the quality of life in Nebraska. You may have seen or heard stories on television, the radio, or in the newspapers about some of our results as they did receive press coverage. The findings presented here summarize some of the more important and interesting results presented in these reports. You may obtain a complete list of these reports by writing the Bureau of Sociological Research, and we would be glad to send you copies of those you would like for the nominal cost of the reports shown on the list.

We compared reported happiness and satisfaction with job, spare time, education, and community of Nebraskans with national studies asking the same questions and found that Nebraskans are generally happier and more satisfied with each of these aspects of their lives than Americans as a whole. Increased income was found to be strongly related to increased happiness and satisfaction with neighborhood and community. Respondents in small towns and rural areas were not necessarily any happier than those in larger towns and cities in the state, but were more prone to be pleased with their neighbors and neighborhood.

The survey found most Nebraskans aware of environmental problems. Concerns about water shortages, soil quality, and water pollution topped their list. City residents believed air and water pollution and depletion of natural resources to be more of a problem than did other residents of the state.

Since Nebraska has one of the highest proportions of its population over age 65 among the states in the Nation, we examined how their quality of life compared to the younger respondents. While the financial resources of the elderly were found to be much lower than other Nebraskans and they were not in as good health and more likely to be afraid of crime, they reported greater happiness and satisfaction in their lives, and had as many close friends and relatives as anyone. In some ways their quality of life was better and in other ways worse than younger residents.

With the large changes occurring across the country in family life and marriage, we wanted to find out how marital status and divorce among Nebraskans compares to the Nation as a whole. We found that Nebraskans were more apt to marry and once married, more apt to stay that way than people in the Nation as a whole. Only 11 percent of Nebraska's adult population had been divorced at least once. Most rated the quality of their marriage very high with those with high levels of religious participation, high educational achievement, and farm residence more satisfied. When we asked our respondents how many children they have already borne and the number more they expect to have, it shows that women in Nebraska have somewhat more children than the national average. However, our data show that completed family size will continue to decline in Nebraska in the next few years.

Our study found that a third of Nebraska's households are receiving some tax supported income supplement. Most of these receive social security. We found, however, that many of those receiving an income supplement fall below the poverty guidelines and have low incomes. Six percent of Nebraska's households have incomes below the poverty level and do not receive any tax supported income supplements.

Compared with the Nation as a whole, Nebraskans report greater church attendance. Attendance increased with age, but fell off among the elderly. Some evidence was found of increased participation among the young. Attendance was highest among Catholics with 79 percent reporting weekly attendance.

Ethnic identity of Nebraskans was the subject of one of our reports. More than half of the people could trace their ancestry to one country. Around half of these thought that their ethnicity was important to them, but this varied by ethnic group. Ethnic identification was more likely to be important for those tracing their roots to Africa, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Poland, and Ireland than those originating in England, Wales, Scotland, Switzerland, or the USSR.

We found many more interesting and provocative findings that we do not have room to summarize here, and the analysis of the survey findings continues. The high quality of the information received would not have been possible without the cooperation of Nebraskans such as you who consented to be interviewed. Rest assured that the confidentiality of your individual responses has been maintained and no information identifying individuals has been or will be released from the survey.

Sincerely,

David R. Johnson, Ph.D.
1977-NASIS Study Director
Associate Professor, Department
of Sociology

DRJ:ss

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research

January 8, 1979

Dear Study Participant:

In the Spring of 1977 you were one of over 1,800 Nebraskans selected at random and interviewed as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the University of Nebraska Bureau of Sociological Research. Your answers and those of the other participants were put on the computer without names or other identifying information and used to find out many things about the quality of life in our state. The information was released in a series of reports produced by us that received extensive newspaper, radio, and television news coverage. Excerpts from some of these newspaper articles are enclosed.

In addition to serving to increase our knowledge about the kind of life enjoyed by Nebraskans, and the problems they have, the information was also very useful for agencies of the state government. They needed to know about problems in the state so they could better adjust their programs to meet these needs and increase the efficiency and economy of the way they spend your tax dollars. The information gathered from the survey was part of many special policy and planning reports prepared by several agencies. The state legislature also found the information useful in its decisions. One use of the study was to find how much it would cost if a legislative bill giving some tax relief to the elderly were enacted. These and many other uses of the information, all retaining the confidentiality of individual responses, have proved a very valuable resource. Your cooperation and that of Nebraskans from all walks of life made this important venture possible and is greatly appreciated.

Now that we know how Nebraskans stand in many areas of life, we are concerned with how they are changing so we can better assess the directions in which our state is moving. Again, we will be asking for your help. Beginning early in 1979, we will be giving you a telephone call to interview you again. By going back to the same people and asking them many of the same questions, we will be able to accurately measure the way people in the state have been changing over the last two years. Your continued participation is very important, as we need responses from all previous respondents to insure that all kinds of Nebraskans are represented in our findings. Again, your answers will be held strictly confidential and your name not used in any way in our reports or in the information used by other agencies.

Expect a call in the next few weeks from one of our professional interviewers. Your cooperation will insure that your opinions and present situation are represented in this important study that will affect the way your tax dollars are spent.

Sincerely,

Lynn K White

Lynn K. White, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Study Director, Nebraska Annual
Social Indicators Survey

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Survey concludes citize
want more state invol

The first report to be released by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Sociological Research concluded that the majority of Nebraskans want the state to do more, not less, in state programs such as education, health, crime prevention, and drug abuse services, programs for the farmers and the elderly, and in the field of water resources management.

The bureau detailed its findings in the 1978 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS).

The survey is repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska and to ask questions addressing specific topical issues. For the 1978 survey, conducted last

drug abuse, and in program
focusing on the problems o
farmers and the elderly
Middle-aged and elderl
people are primarily con
cerned with crime preventio
and drug abuse. Surprisingly
the elderly are less concerne
about expanding state pro
grams for the elderly tha
are people in the younger ag
categories.

Omaha and Lincoln res
dents favor more governmen
programs on drug abuse an
for the elderly. Smaller urba
area residents also ar
concerned with drug abus
and favor additional stat
involvement in crime pre
vention.

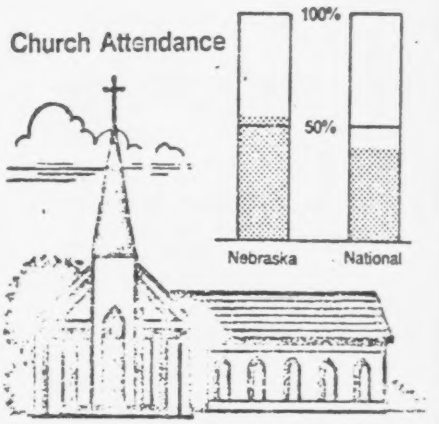
Rural majorities

Substantial majorities

THE
LINCOLN STAR

state a

Nebraska strong on church-going



Nebraska's "good life" features church membership and church attendance above the national average, according to information gathered in the 1977 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey.

More than 35 percent of Nebraskans attend religious services in an average week, according to the survey, while a 1976 Gallup Poll determined that the national attendance figure was 42 percent.

"The Midlands and the South have often been called the 'Bible Belt' and this analysis suggests that the title is appropriate
H. Whitt, University of Nebraska-
r, in the report released Wednesday.
tendance can be attributed to its
to religion, since virtually all popula-
ve attendance rates over the national

jority of state residents interviewed
a religious faith. Only 5.5 percent

mination was Catholic, an estimated
ation. The 68 percent who said they
tributed among 47 denominations,
rcent), Methodists (16.8 percent),
) and Baptists (5.9 percent) leading

of the state population is Jewish and
ent is affiliated with other religions.
ke Catholics across the nation, are
ts to attend church services. The 79.2
Nebraska Catholics far exceeds the
ercent, Whitt reported.
, Lutherans, with a 60 percent atten-
faithful church-goers, while atten-
is low in comparison to other

nce rate of 35.9 percent is almost
identical with national rates for Protestants. The state's ot
major Protestant denominations — Presbyterian (47.4 percen
and Baptist (44.4 percent) — show attendance rates higher th
this national average.

- Church attendance generally increases with age, until a
70, and is higher for women than men, according to the surve
Participation also increased with the respondent's educatio
and family income.

Church participation is highest among the rural farm population (72 percent) and lowest in Lincoln (45.7 percent) and rural villages and towns (49.3 percent), according to Whitt.

Omaha, with a church attendance rate of 54.8 percent, do
not follow the national pattern that urban areas have lowe
rates of religious participation.

"Part of the answer lies in the distribution of Nebraska
Catholic population, which is highly concentrated in Omah
(37.1 percent)," said Whitt.

The higher than expected Catholic attendance rate i
Omaha may reflect the continued strength of Catholic ethn
communities in South Omaha," Whitt speculated.

Friday, October 20, 1978

Survey: Nebraskans want more, not fewer, services

By Gene Kelly

A vast majority of Nebraskans want the state to provide more services, not fewer, according to a quality-of-life survey by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Sociological Research.

The overwhelming number who "favor either the status quo or expanded programs contradicted the substantial support among some Nebraskans for spending lids and cutbacks in taxes," the study notes.

This part of the 1978 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey looked at public support for state programs; it involved random telephone interviews with 1,940 residents and was completed in April.

A majority of those who responded said they favored increased state activity in crime prevention, energy resource management, drug abuse and conditions of the elderly. Less than the majority wanted expansion of state programs involving health, education and water resource management; however, only 1 to 4 percent indicated they wanted the state to do less in those areas.

Alan Booth, professor of sociology, said a current, widespread attitude of "more for less" is basically unrealistic, "given today's rate of inflation" and cost of services. Booth and Susan Welch, political science professor, were authors of the study.

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dle-aged and elderly were mainly concerned with crime prevention and drug abuse. The elderly were less concerned about expanding state programs for the elderly than were younger people.

— Residents of Lincoln and Omaha favored more programs on drug abuse and for the elderly. Residents of smaller cities also were concerned with drug abuse and favored additional state involvement in crime prevention.

— A large majority of farmers preferred expansion of state programs on energy, crime prevention, drug abuse and the status of the former.

— People without school-age children were just as interested in expanding state involvement in

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Tues. Nov. 7, 1978 Omaha World Herald

Survey Indicates Urban-Rural Differences Few

WORLD HERALD BUREAU

Lincoln — Do people who live in rural and small-town America really have different values and world outlooks than people in big cities?

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln's Bureau of Sociological Research addressed itself to this question in its 1978 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey, and found that in Nebraska there are but few small

conservative than urban residents, but most of the differences are small and many are inconsistent."

According to the report, rural residents are more apt to express a stronger and more traditional family orientation than do urban residents, including greater satisfaction with their family life. The most marked difference between rural farm families and both non-rural and

considered divorce in the past two years, fewer rural residents are currently divorced — possibly due to fewer rural residents actually getting divorced, a higher remarriage rate in rural areas, and migration of divorced people to urban settings.

— Farm residents are more likely to have a strong faith, but are somewhat less likely to attend church regularly than urban and non farm residents

and non-farm, apparently are significantly more satisfied with the communities in which they live than are urban residents. Convenience by itself, according to the researchers, was not a strong factor in determining satisfaction with place of residence. Omaha respondents, for instance, expressed both the most satisfaction with convenience and the least satisfaction with place of residence.

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under-50 population.

The researchers, noting that nationwide Gallup Polls show stronger urban-rural differences than their survey uncovered in Nebraska, concluded that the education level of Nebraskans may account for at least part of the closer similarity of groups in Nebraska.

Citing figures showing that the national farm population has completed only 10.8 years of formal education, they noted the education level of Nebraska's farm population is 12.1 years. The Nebraska farm population, in fact, is virtually the same as the urban population in terms of educational level.

"We suspect that the educational homogeneity of Nebraska's population may be an important factor in reducing urban-rural differences," they concluded.

the education level of Nebraska's farm population is 12.1 years. The Nebraska farm population, in fact, is virtually the same as the urban population in terms of educational level.

"We suspect that the educational homogeneity of Nebraska's population may be an important factor in reducing urban-rural differences," they concluded.

The Lincoln Star Tuesday, 10/17/78 ▪ Page 13

Despite tax cries, most want state to do more

By Nancy Hicks
Star Staff Writer

Despite apparent public sentiment for cutting taxes, most Nebraskans want more state government services, not fewer, according to a recent study.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Sociological Research found that majority of state residents interviewed want the state to do more about the problems of energy resources, crime prevention, drug abuse, and conditions of the elderly.

Less than 4 percent of the those surveyed want the state to do less in any of the eight areas listed for the study.

But the apparent support for expanded government services does not mean that the constitutional spending "lid" measure, on the November ballot, will be defeated, according to Alan Booth, the UNL sociology professor who prepared the report.

"It is a common practice for people to vote for increases in government services and a tax cut at the same time," Booth said.

At a national level, people very often advocate tax cuts and spending lids, but don't want to give up specific services, he said.

The idea that government can do more with less money is really promoted by the people running for office, Booth said.

"No one expects prices to go down on housing or food." Yet politicians running for office often promise that taxes will go down when the incumbents are kicked out of office, Booth said.

Politicians should "quit making unrealistic claims about what can be provided for a certain number of tax dollars," he said.

State health services drew the least support in the survey — only 24 percent said the state should do more. About 48 percent indicated the state should do more to aid farmers, and 53 percent supported more state help in public and secondary education and water resources.

Self-interest did not seem to play a role in which state services were supported, according to the survey.

For example, crime victims were not more likely to favor more efforts at crime prevention. The elderly were less concerned about expanding state programs for the elderly than were younger people, according to Booth.

Only health seemed to influence survey respondents' choices. People who listed their own health as fair or poor were more likely to want better state programs in health care, Booth said.

Among the other findings in the report:

— People under 35 prefer an expansion in state government programs more than older people, particularly in the areas of energy, drug abuse, farmers and the elderly.

— Omaha and Lincoln residents favor more government programs on drug abuse and for the elderly. Smaller urban area residents are concerned with drug abuse and crime prevention.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research

March 20, 1979

Dear Study Participant:

I wanted to write again and request that you reconsider participating in our re-interview survey of Nebraskans. As we indicated earlier, it is very important for us to re-interview each person who took part in the earlier study so that we can see how the quality of life has changed for different groups of people in the state.

You may not be aware of it, but the results of the study are used in important ways. The Legislature, for example, used the results of our study which you participated in in order to introduce legislation which gives older people a break on their utility costs and also for a bill on the Homestead exemption for property tax. The information was also used to draw up the state plan for recreational facilities in Nebraska. Believe me, the data from the survey will be used in a way that will benefit you as a citizen of Nebraska.

We are very concerned that we include all of the earlier participants in the re-interview. If you are willing to participate, but are uncomfortable doing so over the telephone, we would be happy to send an interviewer to your home or make any other arrangement you would find convenient. I would urge you to call me if you have any questions about the survey or its purposes and uses. You may call me collect at 402-472-3672 any week day. You may also call the University of Nebraska Office of Information at 402-472-2167 if you want assurance of the legitimacy of our survey. I want to assure you again that your answers will be kept perfectly confidential. One of our interviewers will be calling you again in a few days to see whether you would be willing to participate.

Sincerely,

Lynn K. White/ss

Lynn K. White
Director, Bureau of
Sociological Research

LKW:ss

APPENDIX E

INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL

Bureau of Sociological Research

NASIS - 1979

INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL

IMPORTANT

Each time you come to interview, be sure to have with you:

1. Your Interviewer's Manual
2. Name and Address List
3. Progress Report Forms

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Statement of Professional Ethics:[*]

All interviewers for the Bureau of Sociological Research are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of Policy:

The Bureau is a non-profit organization that only undertakes studies that it views as important to society or contributing to scholarly knowledge. It does not undertake secret research or conduct studies for the sole benefit of one individual, company, or organization. It does not conduct research for any commercial or profit-making firms.

The rights of human subjects are a matter of primary concern to the Bureau and all study procedures are reviewed to ensure that individual respondents are protected at each stage of research. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified. Careful procedures are followed to ensure that identity of individuals will not be compromised.

The Bureau's strict precautions to protect the anonymity of respondents will be undermined if the interviewer does not treat information concerning respondents with equal regard. Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals in personal interviews, and they are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear and observe in a respondent's home. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information, whether it relates to the interview itself or includes extraneous observations concerning the respondent's home, family, and activities.

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[*] adapted from the Policy Statement of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan.

Telephone Interviewing Procedures

A. Introduction

The respondents you are calling have all been interviewed before for NASIS. We are attempting to re-interview each respondent from the 1977 survey and a small selection of respondents from 1978. This will have some good points as well as some drawbacks. In the first place it means that you should get very few refusals, since all of these people have agreed to help us in the past. It does, however, mean that we have to find a particular person rather than selecting households at random. Some respondents will not have moved during the period since the last interview and it will be a relatively simple matter to find them at home and get their interview. Other respondents will have moved, will have changed their telephone numbers, will have given us false names, etc. These people will have to be traced, a process we call "tracking."

B. Tracking

To the extent possible we have identified all of the people needing to be tracked before interviewing started. Thus, when you get a cover sheet, we have already done some work on this respondent and have every reason to believe that he/she is still at that telephone number. It is still possible, however, that you will find that the respondent you are seeking is no longer at the number you call. In this instance, we are asking the interviewer to get as much information as possible and, if unable to immediately locate the respondent, to turn the cover sheet back to the "Tracking" stack. We have specially trained a few people as trackers and it will be their job to find the current address and telephone number of our respondent and return corrected cover sheets to the stack.

Calling Schedules

The Interviewer Supervisor will arrange your calling schedule. If you are assigned a time on a given day, it is extremely important that you are there. If you cannot be there for any reason, it is your responsibility to find a replacement. A list of the other interviewers and their telephone numbers will be provided to you for this purpose. If it is impossible to schedule another interviewer, call your supervisor as soon as possible. Failure to follow these procedures can lead to your termination from the project.

Daily Procedures

A. Checking In

The first thing you should do each time you come into the office to work, is to sign yourself in and check your mailbox. Memos to the entire staff as well as interview schedules which need correction will be placed in your mail box. Don't forget to sign out too.

B. Preparing to Interview.

You should provide yourself with a set of schedules and a set of cover sheets for each shift. The schedules have a sequence number. These are in a very special order and should always be used in order, the smallest number first. When you return unused schedules to the office, be very careful to place them back in order. In selecting cover sheets, you should first look through the call-back stack and find those that have been called previously at other times or where it is indicated that the respondent would be at home during your shift. After you have selected these, you may select new cover sheets. Be very careful not to mix up the stacks of cover sheets; they are carefully labeled on the shelves. Take a stack of tracking sheets with you each time you interview.

C. The Cover Sheet

Each cover sheet specifies a particular telephone number and a particular respondent. If the respondent is known to have moved since the last interview, the appropriate telephone number and address will be handwritten toward the right-hand side of the cover sheet under the heading, "new address and new telephone number." All telephone numbers must be prefaced with '9.' If applicable, the area code will be printed immediately before the seven-digit number.

D. Making the Calls

1. Each call you make must be recorded in the call-back record on the face of the cover sheet. For each call, record your initials, the hour of day, date, day of the week, and the results of the call.

2. It is possible that the number you dial will be unassigned. If this happens, make one call-back immediately to make sure you dialed correctly. If it is still unassigned, note this under Noninterview Information on the back of the cover sheet and return the cover sheet to the Tracking Stack.

3. If you get an answer, ask to speak to the respondent. If the respondent is available, read the statement in 3 or your own rewording of it. Make it as conversational as possible. Add additional information to reduce suspicion, if necessary. This phase of the telephone interview is most important in securing a successful interview. Be your most convincing and as resolute as possible. The following are points you may want to make:

. . . It is vital that we re-interview each person in the previous sample. The purpose of the study is to find out how things have changed in Nebraska--are Nebraskans more or less healthy, more or less satisfied with their incomes, their neighborhoods, and their families? We can only measure this change if everyone previously interviewed cooperates.

. . . The study is sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, directed by Dr. Lynn White. If they have questions about the validity of the survey they can call Dr. White collect at (402) 472-3672 or they can call Mr. Robert Sheldon (402) 472-2167 collect at the Office of University Information.

. . . The data that we collect have been very useful in many practical instances. For example, data on home ownership and property taxes were used in the legislature during the debate on Homestead Exemptions. Data on health care and health care access are used in drawing up comprehensive state health care plans. Data on recreation are used in planning where to put new parks and recreation facilities.

. . . We will be glad to send them the results of the survey if they are interested. We have already sent them a selection of news clippings showing some of the results of previous surveys.

4. If the respondent is not there when you reach your number, find out whether the respondent lives there and, if so, when it is likely that you can catch him or her. Check the box on the cover sheet indicating that the respondent is indeed at this number and fill out the call back record, indicating if possible when is a good time to catch the respondent.

5. If the respondent does not live at this number, check the appropriate box under number 2 and try to find out as much information as possible. Try to find out whether the respondent has ever lived there, when and where they might have moved, and, if the present residents have never heard of the respondent, how long they themselves have lived at this number. All of the information should be entered onto a tracking sheet--even if it is all negative. Remember, you are not a trained tracker. You should, however, get as much information as possible to aid the trackers while you are on the line. In the

case where the person you are talking to knows exactly what the respondent's new telephone number is, however, by all means go ahead and attempt to get the interview. Be sure to: 1) enter the new telephone number and address (if possible) on the face of the cover sheet; 2) check the box under 2 which indicates that the respondent has moved; 3) check on the back of the cover sheet that you have tracked the respondent; and 4) attach the tracking sheet. For respondents who have moved out of state there is a special, very short, interview form. Copies of this form are available on the storage shelves; take one only if needed. Again, it is not intended that you serve as trackers; use this procedure only if you are given a definite number where the respondent can be reached--do not look through telephone directories or engage in any search procedures.

6. If you get no answer or a busy signal, dial back immediately to make sure you have the correct number. If you still don't get an answer, fill out the details of the call-back form and return the cover sheet to the call-back stack at the end of your shift.

7. We do five call-backs on each number. If we get no answer after five calls, we will have to institute special procedures. If you unsuccessfully call a number for the fifth time, as recorded on the call-back sheet, mark this category in the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the special stack for Five Call Backs.

8. Attach your interviewer label to the cover sheet only in the instances where you "close out" a cover sheet: where you complete an interview, where the respondent refused, or where you find that the respondent is deceased. All other close outs will be done by the trackers.

9. The Call-Back Record is our primary means of tracing the progress of an interview. It is vital that each call you make be recorded on this sheet, regardless of the outcome. You should use the following codes to indicate the results of your calls. Other alternatives should be indicated as clearly as possible.

CI	Completed Interview
PCI	Partially Completed Interview
REF	Refusal by Respondent
NA	No answer, busy
RA	Respondent absent
TRACK	Respondent not at that number (unassigned number), Needs to be tracked

Interview Schedule Instructions

A. Introduction

This interview should average 40-45 minutes. It is designed so that much of the material is precoded; only a few questions are open-ended or require probing. Most questions should be asked verbatim unless otherwise indicated. There is a wide variety of questions and we think both you and the respondent will find it interesting. The interview schedule has been extensively pre-tested and we do not believe you should have difficulty with any of the items. Any problems or questions you do have, however, should be reported immediately to your field supervisor, the Bureau staff, or the study director. If you are not completing the questionnaire correctly, we may request you to return to correct your mistakes--often at your own expense! A certain proportion of your interviews will be verified by your field supervisor. This means that your supervisor will contact the respondent again and verify that the interview was actually taken and all of the questions asked. Any evidence of fabricated respondents or responses will lead to immediate termination of employment. Accuracy and completeness are absolutely essential for a good, reliable interview. If you follow instructions carefully and are attentive in the training session, we believe you will find the interview task a rewarding and enjoyable experience.

B. General Comments on the Schedule Format

1. Be careful about skip patterns. They are clearly indicated if you read the interview carefully--as you should!

2. Do not read respondents information typed in all capital letters. This is for your information. Headings not typed all in capitals are read to respondents.

3. Do not read the respondent all of the alternatives unless indicated.

4. Read all the questions verbatim, except where it clearly states that you are to use your own words. Do not vary wording or emphasis from interview to interview. If the respondent does not understand the question, first try reading it again. If the respondent still doesn't understand or asks, "What do you mean by . . ." or "Could you explain what . . . means?" you should try to redirect it to the respondent by giving them the response categories as suggestions. Tell them you want them to answer as they understand the question. If this doesn't work, you should record a DK (don't know) answer. In the cases where the schedule suggests that you probe for further details, you have some latitude in rewording or restructuring the question.

5. Circle the appropriate response or fill in the space for answer Always fill in spaces as specified (e.g., if three columns, a 4 would be 004, a 7 would be 997).

6. Do not write in the space to the right of the line in the right-hand margin.

7. Try to keep the interview moving! Often the respondent may want to talk a lot about a subject; try to prod them on (nicely) and proceed with the interview.

8. It is better to record more detail than necessary rather than too little. There is plenty of space in the schedule for comments and non-precoded categories. If you are in doubt about what category to assign a response - - don't. Give full information and leave it to the coders. To ensure that they see these questions, mark the question number clearly in the clear space on the left-hand side of the first page of the schedule. This is very important as sometimes the interviewer tends to summarize too much. Avoid this.

9. DK means "Don't Know." REF means "Refused." INAP means "Inapplicable." The schedule was constructed so that INAP is the correct response only when the question does not apply to that respondent and thus should not be asked of them. Skip patterns are designed so that these questions are avoided. Although there may be an exception, if you find yourself having to circle INAP during the interview, this probably signals an error in following skip-pattern directions and you should check very carefully to make sure you are following the directions.

10. There are two forms of the interview schedule. Some sets of questions are in only one form. Watch for these sections.

C. Editing

After you are finished with an interview and have filled out the post-interview ratings and marked your times on the front page of the schedule, then you must edit the schedule. At this time you should do the following:

1. Read through the entire schedule looking for errors in skip patterns, e.g., questions that should have been asked but were not or questions which were asked, but should have been marked INAP. If you missed a question, you must call back and get the information.

2. Where questions were not asked because of skip patterns, go through and mark all of these answers INAP.

3. Fill in any blanks you left empty during the interview. For example, fill in the INAP codes for Game and Parks if there were no children, add the prefacing zeroes on income and fill in the 99997 for INAP or 99999 for REF, compute months employed if you jotted down 13 years during the interview, etc.

4. Check for impossible combinations (for example, never married but age at first marriage is 21) and call back to verify. If possible, you should catch these during the interview.

D. The Front Page

Basic information on the interview is included on the first page. First, affix your interviewer label to the schedule (this may be done following the interview if you wish). The cover sheet will have an I.D. number in the upper right-hand corner. Record this number in #1. This is very important as it permits us to match cover sheets to interview schedules. Be sure it is accurate! In #2 record the time of first

11. While most of the respondents in this study will have been interviewed in 1978, we need to add some of the respondents from 1978. This is all of those in 1978 who were 18 when interviewed and some of the people from 1978 who had recently migrated to Nebraska. In order to see which of the 1978 migrants are eligible for this current survey, we have to ask one short screening question of the 1978 migrants: what year they moved to Nebraska. If this is 1976 or earlier, terminate the interview with thanks. If it is 1977 or later, include them in the survey proceding through the interview schedule as with any other interview. If the respondent is a 1978 migrant who needs to be screened, the screening question will be paper clipped to the cover sheet. If the respondent is eligible, this screening question should be clipped along with the cover sheet to the completed interview schedule. If the respondent is not eligible, note this on the noninterview form and put the cover sheet in the stack labeled "1978 Not Eligible."

contact with the selected respondent. Record time to the minute--do not try to round or estimate. Later, after you finish the interviewer ratings at the end of the schedule, record the exact time you finish in #3. All time should be entered using a 24-hour clock, e.g., 8 in the evening is 20:00. Compute length of interview and code as #4. Record date of interview and day of the week in #5 and #6.

E. Summary Table of Persons in the Household.

1. Read through questions 1-6 for each member of the household. IF there are more than ten in the household, record informational on additional people below the table.

2. In computing years of schooling completed, do not count nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten years. Completing fifth grade would be recorded as 5 years. Thus students currently in the sixth grade have only completed 5th grade would would be recorded as 5 years. Children who have not yet started school have 0 years.

3. Babies under the age of one year are record as 00 years of age.

4. In coding highest degree, use the following codes:

0	Less than high school diploma
1	High school diploma or GED (general education degree)
2	Jr. or Community College Degree; Associate Degree; two-year degree
3	Bachelor's Degree (B.A. or B.S.)
4	Master's Degree (M.A. or M.S. or M.S.W.) Dentistry; Optometry; law; ministry; chiropractor
5	Doctor's Degree (Ph.D. or M.D.) J.D. or Juris Doctor (advanced law degree).

5. Code the Status of each member of the household in the survey as either the respondent, the respondent's spouse, the selected child, or other. For several of the questions, a sample of children is necessary. If the respondent lists any children under 18 in the household, use the child selection table printed on the cover sheet

to select a child in inquire about. Circle '3' (selected child) as this child's status in the survey and mark the child's name down on a piece of paper so that you can refer to the child by name in the appropriate questions (52-56).

F. Directions for Specific Items

7. There are three forms of question 7. All concern migration. The forms differ because some of our respondent's moved since we last interviewed them and some have not; also we know different things about the history of 1977 respondents than about 1978 respondents. The form of question 7 to use is clearly marked on the cover sheet. Whenever a new address is handwritten onto the cover sheet, either by a tracker or by yourself, use YELLOW #7.

8. If a person asks how far back we want them to go in their ancestry, tell them as far as they wish.

11. You will have to refer back to the cover sheet to determine the town or county they are currently living in. You should note this before you enter the schedule so that you don't have to take time out at this stage to look it up.

13. A detached 3-4 family house is a big house with several families living in it, e.g., a subdivided old, large frame house. A condominium is usually a town or row house. These categories refer to the building itself, not the housing development.

14. In the case of people who do not own houses, but are living someplace rent free (e.g., a parent's home or in exchange for maintenance, etc.), record them as renters and the rent as 000.

15. Buying means still making payments through a mortgage or contract.

16. Exclude balconies, porches, unfinished attics, utility rooms, walk-in closets. If unfinished basement is used to sleep in, count it. If they share rooms with another family, include them. A room has four permanent walls; screens are not permanent. The wall need not be all the way to the ceiling to qualify.

17. If more than one category fits, choose the one highest on the list.

B. We want as much detail as possible here!! Just "teacher" or "foreman" is not enough. Be much more specific. Don't be afraid to put down too much information. It is sometimes helpful to know place of employment, e.g., meat cutter at Safeway, at Farmland, etc. Be sure and get the detail specified for farmers. This is very important. This information should be gathered only for current job, or in the case of former workers, most recent job.

C. Refers to time with this employer, not to particular occupation. For farmers, time on this land or in that region.

18-18.B. Same as 17, 17.B., and 17.C.

19-20. As complete as possible; same as 17.B. If parent deceased, INAP.

26. Refers to natural children only, not foster or adopted.

27. This question is appropriate for everyone except women over 50. You should never circle INAP except where the respondent is a female 50 years of age or older. Ask all men this question. Ask unmarried women if they are under 50.

31. Use your own words to get marital history, altering the wording you use to fit the circumstances you already know, i.e., their answer to number 30 and their current marital status. Do not make any assumptions, however, but go ahead and verify each answer. For example, a woman who reports that she is widowed and has been

married only once can be asked at what age she got married followed by, "your husband is no longer living, is he?" and then a question about her age when her husband died. You should go ahead and verify that this was her only marriage.

36. If they give a very general category of religion, for example, "Christian," record this as Other and probe for the name of the church they attend.

37. The reference here is to exactly the same religion, denomination, or synod as they currently practice, but not necessarily the same congregation. If they need an age reference, tell them before they were 10.

39. Record response verbatim--as white, caucasion, American, whatever they give you as a response. Do not probe.

40. For each group that a respondent belongs to, record the name and the type (e.g., A, B, etc.) in the chart. If a person belongs to three church groups, list these on three separate lines and put 'A' after each under Type. Get the group name as accurately as possible.

43. This refere to the legislature in general rather than specifically the new legislature.

A. The reference here is to State Agencies in general but specifically to Thone as governor. If they feel it is too early to tell, record DK.

50. This question is attempting to find out what recent actions people have taken, not how good they are at conservation. We are concerned here only with actions taken in the last two years. Use the response categories to code each response, but do not use them as probes. If a respondent simply says, "no," then code 2--do not ask for further information. If they volunteer additional information, fit the response as best as possible into the other codes.

52. If the selected child is an infant, go ahead and ask about recreational participation. Note that we do not want information on the child's participation in camping. Note that change in participation and satisfaction with hunting opportunities apply only to the respondent not to the child; if the child is the only participator, do not ask these questions. The time frame for all of these recreation questions is the last twelve months, e.g., ice-fishing between last February and this February.

53-56. Ask these questions regarding the selected child even if the child is an infant. Make the parent tell you the child is too young. Note that the blanks to record amount of weekly allowance includes spaces for dollars and cents, so that $1 would be recorded as 01.00.

56. This includes farm work.

60.A. Record as completely and clearly as possible. Verbatim, if possible. Probe for more information, if not complete enough in your estimation.

62. Includes ophthalmologists and osteopaths, but not opticians, optometrists, or chiropractors.

B. A clinic is not a building with several doctors in it who are basically independent practitioners, but something like Planned Parenthood or the County Health Clinic. If in doubt specify exactly what the respondent means by clinic and leave uncoded.

D. The reference here is to their family doctor or general doctor rather than to their specialist if they have seen both. If they have regularly scheduled appointments, code 96.

65.B. This question includes health insurance cost for the entire family; it does not include employer's contribution, but simply what is deducted from the paycheck or paid by the respondent.

65.D. This refers to respondent's medical treatment only; it does not include other family members. This does not include payments for drugs nor the cost of the health insurance itself.

66-68. Do not read the categories. Record the limitation as clearly and completely as possible, verbatim if possible. Probe for more information if not complete enough in your estimation.

72-81. These are crimes committed against the respondent, not against other members of their household or friends. Do not read respondent any of the categories. Select the first reason they give and fit it into one of the categories. Make sure the respondent is really reporting a crime that happened in the last 12 months. If the respondent answers yes to a crime question but you are unsure that the crime really belongs there, record the nature of the crime in as much detail as possible and draw this to the attention of the coders by noting this question on the front page.

73. This includes damage to motor vehicles except that resulting from an accident. Includes all vandalism to respondent's property.

76. This includes purse snatching (without force), pickpocketing, stealing a coat from a restaurant rack, stealing bicycles, and similar crimes. It also includes theft from an unlocked car.

86. If the respondent answers with a simple yes, code 1, definitely have, if they respond with a simple no, code 4, definitely have not.

92. Same as 86.

94-108. These questions refer to the household, rather than just the respondent. In cases where the respondent's spouse handles all these matters, you may have a lot of DKs. The respondent can turn around and ask the spouse if they are present in the same room, but discourage the respondent from a detailed investigation.

[illegible]

95. Because respondents may have had several problems which they handled in different ways, it is possible for them to answer yes to all of these alternatives.

97. If the only pesticides used in the household were applied by professional exterminators, the answer here should be no and all of the other pesticide questions skipped. Time is one year.

98. Includes sod webworm, grub worm. Includes fertilizers or other lawn products (applied by household members rather than professionals) which were entirely or partially designed to control insects.

100. Includes herbicides included in fertilizer or other lawn products, but only if applied by self rather than by professional lawn service.

129. This refers to family income or individual income if living alone. In the case of several unrelated persons living together as a household, this includes only the respondent. Read all of the categories and code each one.

130-131. Get their best estimate. All categories in 131 should add up to 130 as much as possible. Don't worry if it isn't perfect, but probe about major deviations and adjust 130 if necessary. All of these blanks should be filled in. During your editing, fill in all of the INAP, Dk, and REF plus prefacing zeroes.

132. This information is important for coding the location of the respondent. It is necessary only for those people who have moved since we last interviewed them. Get the location as accurately as possible. If the respondent chooses to indicate their location in another way (e.g., one mile north of the junction of Hwy. 77 and 2), record it that way. Be sure the information is specific enough, within a mile or two, for our coders to pinpoint where the person lives.

133. You may reword this or elaborate any way you wish to secure this information.

G. Post-Interview Ratings

Record the time that the interview is completed before filling out the post-interview ratings. Answer the post-interview questions as fully as possible using your best judgment. Always give a thumbnail sketch, even if the interview went smoothly with no problems. We want your impression of how the interview went and any complications you noted.

Bureau of Sociological Research, Staff

Sharon Selvage	472-3672
Irene Bettenhausen	

Marilyn Waldron, Interviewer Supervisor

Home:	464-2847
Bureau:	472-1155

Lynn White, Study Director

Home:	483-5021
Bureau:	472-3672

APPENDIX F

INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

SHEET NO.__________

NASIS -
INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD

Assigned Number	Sequence Number	Type	Date In	Precoded Seg.		Coded Seg.		Date Verif.	Date I.D. Sep. and Filed
				Date Punched	Date Verif.	Date Coded	Date Punched		

APPENDIX G

CODING INSTRUCTIONS, INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHILDREN'S WORK AND GEOCODING, CODING SHEETS AND INDUCTIVE CLASSIFICATION FORM, AND INDUCTIVE CODES FOR CORE QUESTIONS

CODING INSTRUCTIONS - NASIS 1979

GENERAL

Coding is done on the special coding sheets from which the keypunching is done. Follow all instructions carefully. If the instructions do not provide the answer to a special situation, put the schedule you are working on aside until you can clear with the project director what you should do. Don't try to think of your own solution! Three people may decide to treat the same situation in three different ways, reducing the reliability of the coding.

All information must be recorded accurately. Some of the schedules you code will be coded again by someone else to check on your coding accuracy and reliability. Any problems found in coding will be called to your attention as soon as found to correct the problems quickly. It should be emphasized again that if you are in doubt, ask.

The most common coding technique is inductive classification (I.C.). This technique is used to code open-ended items for which we have not assigned a set of pre-determined categories. A master I.C. sheet for each I.C. item will be kept in a place all coders can access. The first response you receive is assigned a code of 1., and a brief but accurate summary of the response is written next to the number 1. on the I.C. Coder Form. The person adding the category also includes their initials and the date the category was added. Always check through the list to see if any previously assigned I.C. category fits. A perfect fit is normally not necessary unless so specified. If a category is not already available, a new one should be added to the list and assigned the next number in sequence.

Record all codes right-justified, i.e., a 1 in a 3-column field would be 001. Unless directed otherwise, code zeroes if inappropriate or no answer.

If the question was not filled out for any reason, leave blank unless otherwise instructed.

Specific Instructions

On each coding sheet the first four columns have already been filled in with the project number, 2 1 1 7. The next four columns (5-8) are to be filled in with the serial number (assigned number) which is hand-written at the very top right-hand corner of the interview schedule. Columns 9-14 are for the six-digit I.D. number of the respondent. Please be accurate as this number is used to merge the code sheets with the pre-coded information which is already keypunched. The I.D. number assigned to you, the coder, is recorded in columns 15-16. The two-digit card numer will be recorded in columns 17-18.

Card No. 14

Question	Columns	Instructions
1-4	19-20	Count the number in the household and place in columns 19-20. Look for indication of more than 10 people in the household.
1-4	21-22	Determine which of the following categories the household will fall into and record in columns 21-22. If the household does not fit into these categories, create an I.C. sheet starting with code 13 and describe the household with that code. 1. husband-wife only 2. husband-wife, dependent children 3. husband-wife, dependent children, other relatives

4. husband-wife, dependent children, other relatives, non-relatives
5. husband-wife, dependent children, non-relatives
6. one person household
7. two or more non-relatives living together
8. parent with own children
9. parent with own children, other relatives
10. parent with own children, other non-relatives
11. parent with own children, other relatives, non-relatives
12. two or more relatives not elsewhere classified

7.C. Blue	23-24	Foreign country born in
7.B. Yellow	25-26	Reason for involuntary move
8	27-28	Major country of origin. Enter only the circled country if more than one. Enter 96 if None is indicated as the most important; DK = 98; REF = 99. 98 = or no response
8	29-30 31-32 33-34	Any other countries of origin named. Enter 96 if there are none; DK = 98; REF = 99.
9	35-56	Spouse's major country of origin. Enter only the circled country if more than one. Enter 96 if none is indicated as most important; 97 if no spouse; DK = 98; REF = 99.
9	37-38 39-40 41-42	Any other countries of origin named for spouse. Enter 96 if none; 97 if no spouse; DK = 98; REF = 99.
12.A.	43-44	Reason for involuntary move
12.B.	45-46	Where moving in Nebraska
17.B.	47-48	S.E.I. Code. Assign the S.E.I. Code from the list provided. Do this as accurately as you can. If an occupation is not on the list, find the best substitute. If you still have problems, save it ans ask the project director. Assign 00 if No Occupation. DK = 98; REF = 99.
17.B.	49-50	Occupation Type Code. Assign from the list provided. If not enough information is available, consult the director. No Occupation = 00; DK = 98; REF = 99.

18.B.	51-52	Spouse's S.E.I. Code. Same as 17.B. Code 97 if no spouse.
18.B.	53-54	Spouse's Occupation Type Code. Same as 17.B. Code 97 if no spouse.
19	55-56	Father's S.E.I. Code. Same as 17.B. Code 97 if father dead when respondent 16.
	57-58	Father's Occupation Type Code. Same as 17.B. Code 97 if father dead when respondent 16.
20	59-60	Mother's S.E.I. Code. Same as 17.B. Code 97 if mother dead when respondent 16.
	61-62	Mother's Occupation Type Code. Same as 17.B. Code 97 if mother dead when respondent 16.
36	63-64	"Other" religion
36.A.	65-66	Synod of Lutheran Church
	67-68	"Other" Protestant Denomination
37.A.	69-70	Childhood "Other" religion
37.B.	71-72	Childhood "Other Protestant Denomination
38	73-74	Spouse's "Other" religion
38.A.	75-76	Spouse's "Other" Protestant Denomination
39	77-78	Race

Card No. 15

41	19-20	"Other" political preference
43.A.	21-22	What about governor or state agencies dissatisfied with
50	23-24	"Other" energy saving measures
52.1.a.	25-26	What about hunting opportunities dissatisfied with
60.A.	27-29	Injuries or accidents
62.B.	30-31	"Other" clinic

66	32-34	Cause of limitation in dressing, etc.
67	35-37	Cause of limitation in mobility
68	38-40	Reason mechanical aid required
73.A.	41-42	"Other" damage
75.G.	43-44	What was taken
75.I.	45-46	What injuries
76.D.	47-48	What was taken
77.E.	49-50	What injuries
77.G.	51-52	What type of help received
78.D.1.	53-54	What injuries
78.E.	55-56	Where did the assault take place
78.F.	57-58	"Other" assailant
79.D.	59-60	What was damaged or destroyed
80.D.	61-62	What happened
81.A.	63-64	Crime number 1
	65-66	Crime number 2
	67-68	Crime number 3
	69-70	Crime number 4
98.A.	71-72	Pesticide number 1
	73-74	Amount of pesticide, number 1
	75-76	Target pest of pesticide number 1
	77	Results of pesticide number 1

Card No. 16

98.A.	19-25	Pesticide number 2 - amount - target pest - results
	26-32	Pesticide number 3 -- amount - target pest - results

98.A.	33-39	Pesticide number 4 - amount - target pest - results
99.A.	40-41	Chemical number 1
	42-43	Amount of chemical number 1
	44-45	Target pest of chemical number 1
	46	Results of chemical number 1
99.A.	47-53	Chemical number 2 - amount - target pest - results
	54-60	Chemical number 3 - amount - target pest - results
	61-67	Chemical number 4 - amount - target pest - results
100.A.	68-69	Herbicide number 1
	70-71	Amount of herbicide number 1
	72-73	Target pest of herbicide number 1
	74	Result of herbicide number 1

Card No. 17

100.A.	19-25	Herbicide number 2 - amount - target pest - results
	26-32	Herbicide number 3 - amount - target pest - results
	33-39	Herbicide number 4 - amount - target pest - results
101.A.	40-41	Fungicide number 1
	42-43	Amount of fungicide number 1
	44-45	Target pest of fungicide number 1
	46	Results of fungicide number 1

101.A.	47-53	Fungicide number 2 - amount - target pest - results
	54-60	Fungicide number 3 - amount - target pest - results
	61-67	Fungicide number 4 - amount - target pest - results
102.B.1.	68-69	Difficulties in understanding labels
103.A.	70-71	"Other" disposal method
104.A.	72-73	Ill effects of pesticides on R. personally
105.A.	74-75	Ill effects of pesticides R. knows others have had
106	76-77	"Other" length of pesticide storage
106.A.	78-79	"Other" storage of pesticide

Card No. 18

108	19-21	Amount spent on professional pest control
129	22-23	"Other" source of income

GEO-CODING

7.C.Yellow	24-26	County number. Take this 3-column number from the list in the code book. Leave blank if respondent has not moved.
7.D.1.Yellow	27-30	City code. Take this 4-column number from the list of city codes in the code book. If the respondent lives in a rural area, assign code 9996. Leave blank if respondent has not moved.
	31	The first digit of the telephone area code. Look on the cover sheet for the area code and enter a "3" if the area code is 308, and a "4" if it is 402.
	32-34	Telephone prefix.

35 (Skip)

36-40 X-Axis

41-45 Y-Axis

Enter only if the respondent has moved. Locate the community or place they live using questions 7.D. (Yellow) and 132. Record to the nearest 10th. For example, someone living on live 14 would be recorded as 14.0. If they live in town, it would be __ __.__0; North of town would be __ __.__1;
Northeast, __ __.__2;
East, __ __.__3;
Southeast, __ __.__4;
South, __ __.__5;
Southwest, __ __.__6;
West, __ __.__7;
Northwest, __ __.__8;
If exact location of town not given, it would be __ __.__9.

CODING INSTRUCTIONS

CHILDREN'S WORK

Item 53.A. Code each of the following one-column fields - 0 = No; 1 = Yes

Column	Activity
19	mows lawn
20	shovels snow
21	weed household garden (not farm work), trims bushes, or shrubs, or grass
22	general yard work and yardwork not elsewhere classified*
23	clean own room, make own bed
24	pick up after self, general, and not elsewhere classified*
25	babysit
26	garbage
27	clean bathroom
28	laundry and clothes care
29	housecleaning, general, and not elsewhere classified*
30	wash dishes, load or unload dishwasher
31	cook/bake
32	set or clear table
33	kitchen, general, and not elsewhere classified*
34	pet care
35	other animal care*
36	farm work*

Item 53.C. Code into two three-column fields. The first field will inductively code the first reason; the second field will code the entire reason. Begin the inductive codes for both fields with the following:

Column	Code	Reason
37-39	001	Learn responsibility, good for them, etc.
40-42	002	Earn their allowance
	003	Parent needs help
	004	Child likes to help
	005	Learn how to do these tasks
	006	Child ought to

Also, keep a verbatim record of all of these responses on a separate tablet. This record should have on it:

First code Verbatim Response Sex of Child Age of Child

Item. 54.A. Straight inductive code. Use three three-column fields, one for the first job, one for the second, one for the third. If there is a fourth, we'll just miss it.

Column	
43-45	First job
46-48	Second job
49-51	Third job

Item 55. Straight inductive code. One two-column field

Column	
52-53	Reason for allowance

*Please keep a list on a separate piece of paper of the miscellaneous responses to these. On items in cols. 22, 29, and 33, you do not need to list the response "cleans house" or "yardwork" but keep track of all the not elsewhere classified jobs like sawing wood, etc.

Project________________

INDUCTIVE CLASSIFICATION (I.C.) CODER FORM

ITEM #____________ DESCRIPTION______________________________

# of Columns _________ Sheet ______ of ______

No.	I.C. Description	Coder's Initials	Date Added

NASIS-79
Date Coded__________
Coder I.D.__________

Card 14

2 1	1 2	1 3	7 4	Serial 5
Number 6	7	8	Six 9	Digit 10
I. D. No. 11	12	13	14	Coder 15
I.D. No. 16	Card No. 1 17	4 18	No. in HH 19	20
HH Type 21	22	7.C.Blue-Foreign Country 23	24	7.B.Yellow-Why 25
Invol. Move 26	8.Major Country Origin 27	28	8."Other" Country 29	30
8."Other" Country 31	32	8."Other" Country 33	34	9.Spouse's Ma- 35
jor Country Or. 36	9.Spouse's "Other" Country 37	38	9.Spouse's "Other" Country 39	40
9.Spouse's "Other" Country 41	42	12.A. Why Invol. Move 43	44	12.B. Where 45
Moving in NE 46	17.B. S.E.I. Code 47	48	17.B. Occup. Type 49	50
18.B. Spouse's S.E.I. Code 51	52	18.B. Spouse's Occup. Type 53	54	19. Father's 55
S.E.I. Code 56	19. Father's Occup. Code 57	58	20. Mother's S.E.I. Code 59	60
20. Mother's Occup. Type 61	62	36. Other Religion 63	64	36.A. Lutheran 65
Synod 66	36.A. "Other" Denomination 67	68	37.A. Childhood Religion-Other 69	70
37.A. Childhd. "Other" Denom. 71	72	38.Spouse's "Other" Relig. 73	74	38.A. Spouse's 75
"Other" Denom. 76	39. R.'s Race 77	78	Blank 79	Blank 80

NASIS-79

Card 15

2 1	1 2	1 3	7 4	Serial 5
Number 6	7	8	Six Digit I.D. Number 9	10
11	12	13	14	Coder I.D. No. 15
16	1 17	5 18	41. "Other" Political Pref. 19	20
43.A.Dissat. with Gov.,etc. 21	22	50. "Other" Energy Measures 23	24	52.1.A.Dissat. 25
Hunt.Opportun. 26	60.A. Injuries/Accidents 27	28	29	62.B. "Other" 30
Clinic 31	66. Cause Limitation - Dressing 32	33	34	67. Cause 35
Limitation - Mobility 36		68. Reason - Mechanical Aid 38	39	40
73.A. "Other" Damage 41	42	75.G. What Taken? 43	44	75.I. What 45
Injuries? 46	76.D. What Taken? 47	48	77.E. What Injuries? 49	50
77.G. What Type Help? 51	52	78.D.1. What Injuries? 53	54	78.E. Where 55
Assault Occurred 56	78.F. "Other" 57	Assailant 58	79.D. What damaged? 59	60
80.D. What happened? 61	62	81.A. Crime No. 1 63	64	81.A. Crime 65
No. 2 66	81.A. Crime No. 3 67	68	81.A. Crime No. 4 69	70
98.A. Pesticide No. 1 71	72	93.A. Amount Pest. #1 73	74	98.A. Target 75
Pest, Pest. No.1 76	92.A. Results 77	78	79	80

NASIS-79 Card 16

2 1	1 2	1 3	7 4	Serial No. 5
6	7	8	Six Digit I.D. No. 9	10
11	12	13	14	Coder I.D. No. 15
16	1 17	6 18	98.A. Pesticide #2 19	20
98.A. Amount Pest. No. 2 21	22	98.A. Target Pest,Pest. No.2 23	24	98.A. Results 25
98.A. Pesticide No. 3 26	27	98.A.Amt. Pest. No. 2 28	29	98.A. Target 30
Pest,Pest.#3 31	98.A. Results 32	98.A. Pesticide No. 4 33	34	98.A. Amt. 35
Pest. #4 36	98.A. Target Pest,Pest.#4 37	38	98.A. Results 39	99.A. Chemical 40
No. 1 41	99.A. Amt. Chem. #1 42	43	99.A. Target Pest, Chem. #1 44	45
99.A. Results 46	99.A. Chemical No. 2 47	48	99.A. Amt. Chem. #2 49	50
99.A. Target Pest, Chem. #2 51	52	99.A. Results 53	99.A. Chemical No. 3 54	55
99.A. Amt. Chem. #3 56	57	99.A. Target Pest, Chem. #3 58	59	99.A. Results 60
99.A. Chemical No. 4 61	62	99.A. Amt. Chem. #4 63	64	99.A. Target 65
Pest,Chem. #4 66	99.A. Results 67	100.A. Herbicide No. 1 68	69	100.A. Amt. Herb. 70
#1 71	100.A. Target Pest,Herb.#1 72	73 73	100.A.Results 74	Blank 75
Blank 76	77	78	79	Blank 80

NASIS-79

Card 17

2 1	1 2	1 3	7 4	Serial Number 5
6	7	8	Six Digit I. D. Number 9	10
11	12	13	14	Coder I.D. No. 15
16	1 17	7 18	100.A. Herbicide No. 2 19	20
100.A. Amt. Herb. #2 21	22	100.A. Target Pest, Herb.#2 23	24	100.A. Results 25
100.A. Herbicide No. 3 26	27	100.A. Amt. Herb. #3 28	29	100.A. Target 30
Pest,Herb.#3 31	100.A.Results 32	100.A. Herbicide No. 4 33	34	100.A. Amt. Herb. 35
#4 36	100.A. Target Pest, Herb.#4 37	38	100.A.Results 39	101.A. Fungicide 40
No. 1 41	101.A. Amt. Fung. #1 42	43	101.A.Target Pest, Fung.#1 44	45
101.A. Results 46	101.A. Fungicide No. 2 47	48	101.A. Amt. Fung. #2 49	50
101.A. Target Pest,Fung.#2 51	52	101.A. Results 53	101.A. Fungicide No. 3 54	55
101.A. Amt. Fung. #3 56	57	101.A. Target Pest, Fung.#3 58	59	101.A. Results 60
101.A. Fungicide No. 4 61	62	101.A. Amt. Fung. #4 63	64	101.A. Target 65
Pest, Fung.#4 66	101.A. Results 67	102.B.1. Labels 68	69	103.A. "Other" 70
Disposal 71	104.A. Ill Effects-personal 72	73	105.A. Ill Effects-Heard of 74	75
106. "Other" Length/Storage 76	77	106.A. "Other" Storage 78	79	Blank 80

NASIS-79

Card 18

2 1	1 2	1 3	7 4	Serial Number 5
6	7	8	Six Digit I. D. Number 9	10
11	12	13	14	Coder I.D. No. 15
16	7 17	8 18	108. Amount spent on Prof. 19	20
21	129. "Other" Income 22	23	7.C. Yellow-County Number 24	25
26	7.D.1. Yellow - City Code 27	28	29	30
Area Code 31	Telephone Prefix 32	33	34	Blank 35
X-Axis 36	37	38	39	40
Y-Axis 41	42	43	44	45
End of Card 46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80

2 1	1 2	1 3	7 4	Serial 5
Number 6	7	8	Six Digit 9	10
I. D. No. 11	12	13	14	Coder 0 15
I. D. No. 5 16	Card No. 1 17	9 18	Mows lawn 19	Shovels snow 20
Weed garden,etc. 21	Gen.YardWork 22	Clean Own Rm. 23	Pick Up-Self 24	Babysit 25
Garbage 26	Clean Bathrm. 27	Laundry-Clothes 28	Gen.Hsclng. 29	Wash dishes,etc. 30
Cook/Bake 31	Set-Clr. Table 32	Gen.Kitchen 33	Pet Care 34	Other Animal Care 35
Farm Work 36	First Reason 37	for Child to Work 38	39	Entire Reason 40
for Child to Work 41	42	First Job - Child 43	44	45
Second Job - Child 46	47	48	Third Job - Child 49	50
51	Reason for Allowance-Other 52	53	End of Card- -Blank- 54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80

INDUCTIVE CODES FOR NASIS79 CORE QUESTIONS

Coder I.D. Numbers

01	William Mazurak
02	Irene Bettenhausen
03	Sharon Selvage
04	Elizabeth Willey-Morgan
05	DeVonne Selvage

Household Type

01	Husband-wife only
02	Husband-wife, dependent children
03	Husband-wife, dependent children, other relatives
04	Husband-wife, dependent children, other relatives, non-relatives
05	Husband-wife, dependent children, non-relatives
06	One person household
07	Two or more non-relatives living together
08	Parent with own children
09	Parent with own children, other relatives
10	Parent with own children, other non-relatives
11	Parent with own children, other relatives, non-relatives
12	Two or more relatives not elsewhere classified
13	Husband-wife, other non-relatives
14	Husband-wife, relatives
15	Relatives, other non-relatives

Reason for Involuntary Move Item 7B (Yellow) and 12.A.

01	could no longer take care of self
02	other relative will take care of
03	military transfer
04	high taxes and utilities
05	owner sold the house
06	trailor had to be moved, no parking available
07	farming not profitable
08	retired
09	owner wanted to move into house
10	dependent
11	fire in residence
12	fight with landlord
13	highway is coming through
14	landlord wouldn't renew lease

ITEMS 7.C. (Blue), 8., and 9 FOREIGN COUNTRY BORN IN; R.'S MAJOR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN; "OTHER" COUNTRY; SPOUSE'S MAJOR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN; SPOUSE'S "OTHER" COUNTRY

01	Ireland
02	England
03	Italy
04	Germany (includes Pennsylvania Dutch)
05	France
06	Czechoslovakia
07	Poland
08	Denmark
09	Sweden
10	Wales
11	Scotland
12	Switzerland
13	Bohemia
14	Russia
15	Norway
16	American Indian
17	Luxemburg
18	Canada
19	Africa
20	Holland
21	Mexico
22	Belgium
23	Prussia
24	Yugoslavia
25	Spain
26	Hungary
27	Rumania
28	NW Europe
29	Syria
30	Austria
31	French-Canadian
32	Eastern Europe
33	Lithuania
34	Scandanavia
35	Australia
36	Finland
37	Japan
38	Sicily
39	British Isles, United Kingdom/Great Britain
40	Netherlands
41	Europe
42	Maravia
43	White Russia (Byelarussia)
44	Jewish
45	German Russian
46	Siberia
47	North Africa
48	Greece
49	Portugal

ITEMS 7.C. (Blue), 8., and 9. (Continued)

50	Alsace-Lorraine
51	Brazil
52	Northern Europe
53	Normandy
54	Haiti
55	Turkey
56	India
57	Nova Scotia
58	Latvia
59	Zaire
60	Formosa (Nationalist China)
61	Azore Islands

ITEM 12.B. WHERE MOVING IN NEBRASKA

01	Eastern one-half
02	Hoskins
03	O'Neill
04	Lincoln
05	Scottsbluff
06	Greeley County
07	Omaha
08	Columbus
09	Harrison
10	Ewing
11	Ralston or Papillion
12	North Platte
13	Beatrice
14	Buffalo County
15	York area
16	Tilden
17	Grand Island
18	Loomis
19	Purdum
20	Cedar Creek
21	Tecumseh
22	Rural area near present community
23	Lincoln or Omaha
24	Hastings
25	Syracuse
26	Gering
27	Kearney or Lexington
28	Kearney
29	McCook
30	Fremont

Occupational Type Codes to Use on Occupation Questions

01	Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers
02	Managers, Officials and Proprietors
03	Clerical and Kindred Workers
04	Sales Workers
05	Craftsmen and Foremen
06	Operatives
07	Non-farm Laborers
08	Private Household Workers
09	Service Workers
10	Farm Laborers or Foremen
11	Military
12	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, irrigation not ascertained
13	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, non-irrigated
14	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, secondary irrigation
15	Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, primary irrigation
16	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
17	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, non-irrigated
18	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, secondary irrigation
19	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, primary irrigation
20	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, irrigation not ascertained
21	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, non-irrigated
22	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, secondary irrigation
23	Farmer owning 500-999 acres, primary irrigation
24	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
25	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, non-irrigated
26	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, secondary irrigation
27	Farmer owning 220-499 acres, primary irrigation
28	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, irrigation not ascertained
29	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, non-irrigated
30	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, secondary irrigation
31	Farmer owning less than 220 acres, primary irrigation
32	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, irrigation not ascertained
33	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, non-irrigated
34	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, secondary irrigation
35	Farmer renting 500 or more acres, primary irrigation
36	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, irrigation not ascertained
37	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, non-irrigated
38	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, secondary irrigation
39	Farmer renting 220-499 acres, primary irrigation
40	Farmer renting less than 220 acres, irrigation not ascertained
41	Farmer renting less than 220 acres, non-irrigated
42	Farmer renting less than 220 acres, secondary irrigation
43	Farmer renting less than 220 acres, primary irrigation
44	Rancher, 5,000 or more head of cattle
45	Rancher, 3,000-4,999 head of cattle
46	Rancher, 1,500-2,999 head of cattle
47	Rancher, 750-1,499 head of cattle
48	Rancher, 250-749 head of cattle
49	Rancher, 100-249 head of cattle
50	Rancher, less than 100 head of cattle
51	Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified
52	Farmer, Own, Not Elsewhere Classified
53	Farmer, Rent, Not Elsewhere Classified
54	Farmer, Not Elsewhere Classified

55	Retired, No Other Information
56	Farmer-Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified
57	Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, primary irrigation
58	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, irrigation not ascertained
59	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, non-irrigated
60	Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, secondary irrigation
61	Manager of farm - feedyard

ITEM 36. "OTHER" RELIGION

01	Salvation Army
02	Buddhist
03	Deist
04	Moslem
05	Greek Orthodox
06	Odenist

ITEM 36.A. LUTHERAN SYNOD

01	United Lutheran Church (ULC)
02	Lutheran Church of American (LCA) or A.L.C. (American)
03	Don't know, or church name (e.g., St. John) instead of synod
04	Missouri
05	Nebraska
06	Wisconsin
07	German
08	English
09	Iowa

ITEMS 36.A., 37.B., and 38.A. "OTHER" PROTESTANT DENOMINATION

01	Christian
02	None, or no preference
03	Unitarian
04	Christian Scientist
05	Congregational
06	Seventh Day Adventist
07	Mennonite
08	Brethren
09	Evangelical Free
10	Nazarene (Church of the)
11	Church of Christ (United)
12	Jehovah Witness
13	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) (Mormon)
14	Disciples of Christ
15	Four Square Gospel
16	Assembly of God
17	Missionary Church
18	Pilgrim Holiness
19	Pentacost Evangelist
20	Community Church
21	Reformed Church
22	Missionary Alliance
23	Quaker
24	Born Again Christian, no more specific
25	Unity
26	Church of God
27	Berean Fundamentalist
28	The Way Ministry
29	Evangelical United Brethern
30	The Holiness Church Christ Temple
31	Pentecostal
32	Open Bible
33	Evangelical Reformed
34	Free Mission
35	Federated
36	Evangelical Covenant
37	Reformed Gospel
38	Dutch Reform
39	Evangelical
40	Christian Missionary Alliance
41	Covenant
42	Abandon Life
43	Evangelical Church of Christ
44	Church of the Cross
45	Fundamental
46	New Testament Christian
47	Church of England
48	Evangelical Mennonite Brethren
49	Dunkard
50	Bible Church
51	Salvation Army

ITEM 39. RACE

01	White
02	Caucasian
03	American
04	White American
05	Anglo-Saxon
06	No response
07	White-Caucasian
08	American Caucasian
09	Black
10	Nordic
11	White - Irish
12	Mexican
13	Spanish American
14	Jewish - White - Caucasian
15	Jewish
16	Woman
17	Spanish
18	Czech
19	Afro-American
20	Bohemian-American
21	Human - White
22	Negro
23	White (Polish)
24	White - Anglo-Saxon
25	Anglo-American
26	English and French
27	Mexican-American Indian
28	Martian - Caucasian
29	Italian - White
30	Black - Negro - American
31	Jewish - American
32	Swedish - American
33	Mexican-American
34	Human
35	Black American
36	Anglo-White
37	English
38	Swedish White
39	German - White
40	U. S.
41	Irish
42	Anglo-Saxon - Caucasian
43	Common Housewife
44	Mulatto - White
45	Common - not stuck up
46	White - Brazilian
47	Dutch
48	Human - White
49	Japanese
50	Human - Caucasian
51	Indian - French - German
52	Danish American
53	British - English
54	American Indian

ITEM 39. RACE (Continued)

55 Scotch-Irish
56 Off-White
57 German
58 Irish - German - White
59 Hispanic
60 Scotch-Irish - American - White
61 Brown
62 Red
63 Mongolian
64 Sioux Indian

ITEM 41. "OTHER" POLITICAL PREFERENCE

01 Socialist
02 Blind so can't vote
03 Conservative
04 Christian
05 No voting due to Bible

ITEM 43.A. WHY DISSATISFIED WITH GOVERNOR AND/OR VARIOUS STATE AGENCIES?

01 Exon didn't divorce himself from business
02 "There are things that should be changed but I don't know what right off hand." (anything similar)
03 Raising taxes, or taxes in general
04 Too much in accord with out-state Nebraska
05 They tell you what to do with your money; won't let you sell bonds, etc.
06 Welfare fraud; programs
07 Sales tax on food and individual's utilities
08 Some appointments
09 Social and tax problems are not done well
10 Handicapped, mentally ill and elderly should receive more aid
11 Governor's raise too much
12 Opposed to raising drinking age
13 Inflation - promises not kept
14 Senator Chambers - dress and demeanor

ITEM 43.A. (Continued)

15 They are all crooks
16 Lack of quality of leadership
17 Too much boondoggling
18 Government based on buddy system and self-interest
19 Thone is a "bag of wind"
20 Politics are run by money
21 Parks allocation and educational programs - they start them and then stop them
22 Spend too much money on unnecessary things
23 Wage increases for legislators and tax increases, too many unnecessary bills introduced
24 Making things worse (nothing specified)
25 Too many state agencies
26 Agency not doing the right thing for right people and some are taking advantage
27 Legislators too slow to act/bills introduced
28 Makes promises he can't keep and never seems sure of himself
29 Road repair and cleaning
30 Regional government should be prohibited
31 State highway program - expenditures
32 Maintenance of roads and parks
33 Farm market prices
34 Legislature neglects part of state; taxes
35 Big wages they voted and big spending
36 Lower gas prices and keep inflation down
37 Educational system and morals of youth
38 Governor in general
39 Farm problems
40 Taxation and welfare
41 Taxes, government spending, take all rights from foreigners who come here to live and ban abortion
42 Governor's Council of rural health and Board of Regents on many expenditures
43 Purchase of state park admittance stickers and hunting fee increase
44 Educational legislation
45 Corps of Engineers do it their way
46 Welfare, help farmers, fuel, taxes
47 Taxes and need to cooperate
48 Bottle bill, nursing home requirements, and roads
49 State agencies - especially foster care
50 Roads and taxes
51 Too conservative
52 Scottsbluff panhandle experimental farm station - employees not kept busy enough to warrant salaries
53 Better dissemination of information about services
54 Waste time on unimportant bills; should raise salaries to get better qualified people
55 Nebraska Department of Water Resources slow to respond to needs
56 Department of Roads, in negotiations
57 Labor Board and sales tax
58 Do more for aged
59 Various spendings - with the University
60 Pass too many bills; too many added taxes; infringe on personal life

ITEM 43.A. (Continued)

61 Firing of director of welfare unfair
62 Water conservation proposal
63 Availability of jobs and crime
64 Amount of wasted time
65 Should be local control rather than state on 7% spending lid
66 Bad law system; no one seems to care or do anything
67 Fuel situation
68 Department of Corrections educational department
69 Politicians in general
70 Laws governing lawyer's practices
71 More involvement with community
72 Bills on drinking age and handicapped people
73 Too much personnel in state agencies
74 Vested interests. Lack of support on vocational education on state level
75 Local water problems
76 Ought to fund University more

ITEM 129. "OTHER" SOURCE INCOME

01 Income from sale of property - partial or full
02 Inheritance
03 Food stamps
04 Payment for foster care
05 Sale of stocks/bonds
06 Winnings at sweepstakes
07 Royalties
08 Annuity
09 Union
10 Insurance (i.e., disability)
11 Sale of garden produce
12 Veterans paid rent and utilities
13 Help with utilities and/or essentials as required by a Will
14 Income from relatives
15 Trapping
16 Life insurance and inheritance
17 Farm or farm products subsidy
18 Sewing and handiwork/for sale
19 Scholarship/Grant
20 Veteran-related insurance - monthly
21 ASCS payment (for taking farm land out of production)
22 Disability
23 Rent as fringe benefit
24 Annuity, inheritance, and sale of property

ITEM 129. "OTHER" SOURCE INCOME (Continued)

25	Trust fund, annuity, and insurance
26	Personal representative of a state
27	Retirement fund
28	Military Reserve program
29	Boarding and training horses
30	Parents and sale of stock
31	Bowling
32	Sale of property and retirement
33	State Rehabilitation
34	Trust fund
35	Oil lease
36	Foreign government (Brazil)
37	Sold business
38	Profit sharing
39	Gift
40	CETA
41	Umpiring
42	Government subsidy on rent
43	Student loan
44	Gift and grant
45	Medication testing guinea pig
46	Profit from store
47	Judging fees
48	Land lease money
49	Snow shoveling and farm labor

NASIS79 CITY CODES

0015	Ainsworth
0025	Alda
0040	Alliance
0045	Alma
0080	Arapahoe
0085	Arcadia
0090	Arlington
0095	Arnold
0105	Ashland
0115	Atkinson
0125	Auburn
0130	Aurora
0140	Axtell
0185	Bayard
0195	Beatrice
0200	Beaver City
0205	Beaver Crossing
0210	Bee
0215	Beemer
0220	Belden
0230	Bellevue
0240	Belvidere
0245	Benedict
0250	Benkelman
0255	Bennet
0260	Bennington
0265	Bertrand
0275	Big Springs
0285	Blair
0300	Blue Hill
0335	Bridgeport
0345	Broadwater
0355	Broken Bow
0360	Brownville
0365	Brule
0370	Bruning
0380	Brunswick
0385	Burchard
0400	Burwell
0410	Butte
0415	Byron
0420	Cairo
0425	Callaway
0430	Cambridge
0465	Central City
0475	Chadron
0480	Chambers
0485	Chapman
0490	Chappell
0510	Clatonia
0515	Clay Center
0525	Clinton
0535	Coleridge
0545	Columbus
0575	Cortland
0590	Cozad
0605	Crawford
0610	Creighton
0620	Crete
0625	Crofton
0640	Curtis
0655	Dalton
0660	Danbury
0665	Dannebrog
0675	Davenport
0680	Davey
0700	Decatur
0710	Deshler
0720	De Witt
0730	Diller
0750	Doniphan
0755	Dorchester
0760	Douglas
0765	Dubois
0770	Dunbar
0780	Dunning
0785	Dwight
0790	Eagle
0795	Eddyville
0800	Edgar
0815	Elgin
0825	Elkhorn
0845	Elwood
0850	Elyria
0855	Emerson
0865	Endicott
0880	Ewing
0890	Fairbury
0895	Exeter
0900	Fairmont
0905	Falls City
0930	Fordyce
0935	Fort Calhoun
0945	Franklin
0950	Fremont
0955	Friend
0985	Geneva
0990	Genoa
0995	Gering
1010	Giltner
1020	Goehner
1025	Gordon
1030	Gothenburg
1035	Grafton
1045	Grand Island
1065	Gresham
1070	Gretna
1080	Guide Rock

1095	Haigler
1100	Hallam
1115	Hampton
1125	Hardy
1145	Hastings
1155	Hay Springs
1170	Hebron
1175	Hemingford
1180	Henderson
1195	Herman
1200	Hershey
1210	Hildreth
1215	Holbrook
1220	Holdrege
1235	Hooper
1275	Humphrey
1290	Hyannis
1295	Imperial
1305	Inglewood
1345	Juniata
1350	Kearney
1355	Kenesaw
1370	Kimball
1380	Laurel
1383	La Vista
1390	Lebanon
1395	Leigh
1405	Lewellen
1415	Lexington
1425	Lincoln
1440	Litchfield
1445	Lodgepole
1455	Loomis
1470	Loup City
1475	Lushton
1490	Lyons
1495	McCook
1515	Madison
1530	Malcolm
1585	Meadow Brove
1600	Merna
1605	Merriman
1610	Milford
1615	Millard
1625	Milligan
1635	Minden
1640	Mitchell
1650	Monroe
1665	Morse Bluffs
1670	Mullen
1695	Nebraska City
1700	Nehawka
1705	Neligh
1725	Newcastle
1730	Newman Grove
1735	Newport
1755	Norfolk
1765	North Bend
1775	North Platte
1790	Oakland
1812	Offutt East
1815	Ogallala
1825	Omaha
1830	O'Neill
1845	Ord
1865	Oshkosh
1880	Overton
1885	Oxford
1895	Palisade
1900	Palmer
1915	Papillion
1935	Pender
1950	Phillips
1960	Pierce
1965	Pilger
1970	Plainview
1975	Platte Center
1980	Plattsmouth
1985	Pleasant Dale
2005	Ponca
2015	Potter
2030	Primrose
2045	Ralston
2055	Ravenna
2060	Raymond
2065	Red Cloud
2130	Rulo
2135	Rushville
2140	Ruskin
2145	St. Edward
2155	St. Paul
2175	Schuyler
2180	Scotia
2185	Scottsbluff
2190	Scribner
2200	Seward
2205	Shelby
2230	Sidney
2245	Snyder
2255	South Sioux City
2260	Spalding
2285	Stamford
2290	Stanton
2295	Staplehurst
2310	Steinauer
2345	Stromsburg
2350	Stuart
2360	Superior
2370	Sutherland

2370	Sutherland
2375	Sutton
2385	Syracuse
2390	Table Rock
2415	Tecumseh
2420	Tekamah
2445	Tilden
2455	Trenton
2470	Ulysses
2475	Unadilla
2490	Utica
2495	Valentine
2500	Valley
2520	Verdigre
2540	Wahoo
2545	Wakefield
2580	Wausa
2585	Waverly
2590	Wayne
2595	Weeping Water
2605	Western
2607	Roscoe
2608	Richfield
2609	Cedar Creek
2620	West Point
2630	Wilber
2640	Wilsonville
2655	Winside
2665	Wisner
2680	Wood River
2685	Wymore
2690	Wynot
2695	York
2700	Yutan
2706	Morrill
2710	Liscoe
2775	Holland
2780	Martell
2815	Keystone
2875	Inland
2880	Wood Lake
2895	Inavale
9996	Rural areas

COUNTY NAME AND CODE

001	Adams (13)
003	Antelope (11)
005	Arthur (19)
007	Banner (22)
009	Blaine (26)
011	Boone (10)
013	Box Butte (23)
015	Boyd (24)
017	Brown (24)
019	Buffalo (15)
021	Burt (6)
023	Butler (8)
025	Cass (4)
027	Cedar (25)
029	Chase (19)
031	Cherry (24)
033	Cheyenne (21)
035	Clay (13)
037	Colfax (10)
039	Cuming (6)
041	Custer (26)
043	Dakota (3)
045	Dawes (23)
047	Dawson (16)
049	Deuel (21)
051	Dixon (25)
053	Dodge (5)
055	Douglas (1)
057	Dundy (20)
059	Fillmore (9)
061	Franklin (17)
063	Frontier (16)
065	Furnas (17)
067	Gage (14)
069	Garden (22)
071	Garfield (26)
073	Gosper (16)
075	Grant (19)
077	Greeley (26)
079	Hall (12)
081	Hamilton (12)
083	Harlan (17)
085	Hayes (20)
087	Hitchcock (20)
089	Holt (24)
091	Hooker (18)
093	Howard (12)
095	Jefferson (14)
097	Johnson (7)
099	Kearney (15)
101	Keith (19)
103	Keya Paha (24)
105	Kimball (21)
107	Knox (25)

Planning and Development Region numbers are in parentheses following county name.

109	Lancaster (2)
111	Lincoln (18)
113	Logan (18)
115	Loup (26)
117	McPherson (18)
119	Madison (11)
121	Merrick (12)
123	Morrill (22)
125	Nance (10)
127	Nemaha (7)
129	Nuckolls (13)
131	Otoe (4)
133	Pawnee (7)
135	Perkins (19)
137	Phelps (17)
139	Pierce (11)
141	Platte (10)
143	Polk (9)
145	Red Willow (20)
147	Richardson (7)
149	Rock (24)
151	Saline (8)
153	Sarpy (1)
155	Saunders (4)
157	Scotts Bluff (22)
159	Seward (8)
161	Sheridan (23)
163	Sherman (26)
165	Sioux (23)
167	Stanton (11)
169	Thayer (14)
171	Thomas (18)
173	Thurston (6)
175	Valley (26)
177	Washington (5)
179	Wayne (11)
181	Webster (13)
183	Wheeler (26)
185	York (9)

Planning and Development Region numbers are in parentheses following county name.

APPENDIX H

LIST OF VARIABLES

List of Variables in the NASIS-1979 Archive SPSS File

The names of most variables reflect the number of the item in the interview schedule. Therefore, VAR13 would be the information asked in the question number 13 (Which of the following comes closest to the kind of housing unit you now live in?). Some questions did not have numbers, or there were multiple questions asked under the same number. If multiple questions were asked under the same number, then each item is followed either by an A, B, C ... or in some more complex cases where it already has a letter, by sequential numbers after the letter.

The primary items without numbers are those from the summary table at the beginning of the interview which gives basic demographic characteristics for all persons in the dwelling unit. These variables have been given two-part labels. The first is a set of letters which abbreviates the variable number, for example DEGREE indicates highest degree of the person listed and MARITAL gives marital status. These letters are followed by a number which identifies persons in the household by the order in which they were listed in the summary table. Thus MARITAL2 would tell the marital status of the second person listed. Another variable identifies the person who was the respondent and moves all the information about them into a separate set of variables. These use the same alphabetic label, but are followed by the letter 'R' indicating respondent; for example, MARITALR. The child respondent for the recreation and work questions is described in another set of summary variables followed by the letter 'C'.

Variables that were not punched directly but coded from the interview schedule before punching are often designated by an 'I' prefix followed by the number of the item on the schedule.

Created variables do not have a name with a number, but are given a name that clearly indicates what they are (e.g., COUNTY is the county the household is located in).

Variable Name	Variable Label
PROJ	Project number
ID	I.D. number assigned to each respondent
TYPE	Type of interview schedule
INTERV	Interviewer identification
PANELNO	Panel identification number
BEGAN	Time interview began on 24-hour clock
ENDED	Time interview ended on 24-hour clock
DURATION	Length of interview in minutes
DATE	Date interview completed -- month and day
DAY	Day of week interview completed
RELATN1	Relationship of respondent number 1 to principal income earner
SEX1	Sex of respondent number 1
AGE1	Age of respondent number 1
MARITAL1	Marital status of respondent number 1
SCHOOL1	Years of schooling of respondent number 1
DEGREE1	Highest degree of respondent number 1
STATUS1	Status in survey of respondent number 1
RELATN2	Relationship of respondent number 2 to principal income earner
SEX2	Sex of respondent number 2
AGE2	Age of respondent number 2
MARITAL2	Marital status of respondent number 2
SCHOOL2	Years of schooling of respondent number 2
DEGREE2	Highest degree of respondent number 2
STATUS2	Status in survey of respondent number 2
RELATN3	Relationship of respondent number 3 to principal income earner
SEX3	Sex of respondent number 3
AGE3	Age of respondent number 3
MARITAL3	Marital status of respondent number 3
SCHOOL3	Years of schooling of respondent number 3
DEGREE3	Highest degree of respondent number 3
STATUS3	Status in survey of respondent number 3
RELATN4	Relationship of respondent number 4 to principal income earner
SEX4	Sex of respondent number 4
AGE4	Age of respondent number 4
MARITAL4	Marital status of respondent number 4
SCHOOL4	Years of schooling of respondent number 4
DEGREE4	Highest degree of respondent number 4
STATUS4	Status in survey of respondent number 4
RELATN5	Relationship of respondent number 5 to principal income earner
SEX5	Sex of respondent number 5
AGE5	Age of respondent number 5
MARITAL5	Marital status of respondent number 5
DEGREE5	Highest degree of respondent number 5
STATUS5	Status in survey of respondent number 5
RELATN6	Relationship of respondent number 6 to principal income earner
SEX6	Sex of respondent number 6
AGE6	Age of respondent number 6
MARITAL6	Marital status of respondent number 6
SCHOOL6	Years of schooling of respondent number 6
DEGREE6	Highest degree of respondent number 6
STATUS6	Status in survey of respondent number 6
RELATN7	Relationship of respondent number 7 to principal income earner
SEX7	Sex of respondent number 7
AGE7	Age of respondent number 7
MARITAL7	Marital status of respondent number 7
SCHOOL7	Years of schooling of respondent number 7
SCHOOL5	Years of schooling of respondent number 5

DEGREE7	Highest degree of respondent number 7
STATUS7	Status in survey of respondent number 7
RELATN8	Relationship of respondent number 8 to principal income earner
SEX8	Sex of respondent number 8
AGE8	Age of respondent number 8
MARITAL8	Marital status of respondent number 8
SCHOOL8	Years of schooling of respondent number 8
DEGREE8	Highest degree of respondent number 8
STATUS8	Status in survey of respondent number 8
RELATN9	Relationship of respondent number 9 to principal income earner
SEX9	Sex of respondent number 9
AGE9	Age of respondent number 9
MARITAL9	Marital status of respondent number 9
SCHOOL9	Years of schooling of respondent number 9
DEGREE9	Highest degree of respondent number 9
STATUS9	Status in survey of respondent number 9
RELATN10	Relationship of respondent number 10 to principal income earner
SEX10	Sex of respondent number 10
AGE10	Age of respondent number 10
MARITAL0	Marital status of respondent number 10
SCHOOL10	Years of schooling of respondent number 10
DEGREE10	Highest degree of respondent number 10
STATUS10	Status in survey of respondent number 10
VAR7R77	Lived elsewhere past two years - 77 respondent
VAR7AR77	How often moved in past two years - 77 respondent
VAR7R78	Lived elsewhere past year - 78 respondent
VAR7AR78	How often moved in past year - 78 respondent
VAR7BR78	When moved to current location - 78 respondent
VAR7CR78	State or nation of birth - 78 respondent
VAR7M	Moved since last interviewed - movers
VAR7AM	How often moved past two years - movers
VAR7BM1	Why moved - lack of space
VAR7BM2	Why moved - closer to services
VAR7BM3	Why moved - buy a house
VAR7BM4	Why moved - involuntary
VAR7BM5	Why moved - change in family status
VAR7BM6	Why moved - fear for family or property
VAR7BM7	Why moved - closer to work
VAR7BM8	Why moved - closer to kin
VAR7BM9	Why moved - job opportunity or transfer
VAR7BM10	Why moved - other reasons
VAR7DM	Type of resident
VAR8B	Russian ancestors originally from Germany?
VAR8B1	Feel closer to Germany or Russia?
VAR10	Importance of ethnic identification
VAR10A	Is neighborhood of same ethnicity?
VAR11	Satisfaction with place of residence
VAR11A	Convenience of neighborhood
VAR11B	Upkeep within neighborhood
VAR11C	Quality of neighborhood public schools
VAR11D	Overall rating of neighborhood
VAR12	Likely to move in next two years?
VAR12A1	Why moving - lack of space or privacy
VAR12A2	Why moving - closer to services
VAR12A3	Why moving - own a home
VAR12A4	Why moving - involuntary
VAR12A5	Why moving - change in family status
VAR12A6	Why moving - fear for family or property safety

VAR12A7	Why moving - closer to work
VAR12A8	Why moving - closer to kin
VAR12A9	Why moving - job opportunity
VAR12A10	Why moving - improve housing conditions
VAR12A11	Why moving - other reasons
VAR12B	Where thinking of moving?
VAR13	Kind of housing unit
DEV14	Renting?
DEV14A	Rent per month
DEV14B1	Rent includes water
DEV14B2	Rent includes electricity
DEV14B3	Rent includes gas
DEV14B4	Rent includes garbage service
DEV14B5	Rent includes furniture
DEV15	Own or buying a home?
DEV15A	Buyers - house payments per month
DEV15B	Buyers - monthly payments include taxes?
DEV15B1	Buyers - annual property tax
DEV15C	Buyers - house payment includes home insurance?
DEV15C1	Buyers - annual home insurance
DEV15D	Owners - annual property tax
DEV15E	Owners - annual home insurance
VAR16	Rooms in house
VAR17	Working past week?
VAR17A	Ever work as long as one year?
VAR17C	How long at this job? (months)
VAR17D	Satisfaction with job
VAR17E	Seasonal work other parts ot the year?
VAR17F	Work for family business?
VAR18	Spouse working past week?
VAR18A	Spouse ever work for as long as one year?
VAR18C	How long has spouse been at this job? (months)
VAR21	Satisfaction with education background
VAR22	Satisfaction with spare time activities
VAR23	Personal happiness rating
VAR24	Should mothers work outside the home?
VAR25	Should the husband be the main breadwinner?
VAR26	Number of children
VAR27	Expect to have more children?
VAR27A	How many more children?
VAR27B	How many children in the next four years?
VAR28	Number of children desired
VAR29	Ideal number of children
VAR30	How many times married?
VAR31A1	Age at marriage - marriage number 1
VAR31B1	Marriage number 1 still intact?
VAR31C1	Reason for each of marriage number 1
VAR31D1	Age at end of marriage number 1
VAR31A2	Age at marriage - marriage number 2
VAR31B2	Marriage number 2 still intact?
VAR31C2	Reason for each of marriage number 2
VAR31D2	Age at end of marriage number 2
VAR31A3	Age at marriage - marriage number 3
VAR31B3	Marriage number 3 still intact?
VAR31C3	Reason for each of marriage number 3
VAR31D3	Age at end of marriage number 3
VAR31A4	Age at marriage - marriage number 4

VAR31B4	Marriage number 4 still intact?
VAR31C4	Reason for end of marriage number 4
VAR31D4	Age at end of marriage number 4
VAR32	Happiness rating - current marriage
VAR33	Satisfied with marital communication?
VAR34	Satisfied with marital division of labor
VAR35	Thought about divorce in past two years?
VAR36	Religious preference
VAR36A	Protestant denomination
VAR36B	Attend religious services past week?
VAR37	Same religion when growing up?
VAR37A	Religious preference when growing up
VAR37B	Protestant denomination when growing up
VAR38	Spouse's religious preference
VAR38A	Spouse's protestant denomination
VAR40	Total organizational memberships
VAR41	Political party preference
VAR41A	Strength of party preference
VAR41B	Independents - closer to which party?
VAR42A	Voted past two years?
VAR42B	Attended council meetings past two years?
VAR42C	Written letter to editor past two years?
VAR42D	Joined political organization past two years?
VAR43	Satisfaction with state legislature
VAR43A	Satisfaction with Governor and agencies
VAR43B	Most fair state or local tax
VAR43C	Least fair state or local tax
VAR44	Estimated family income rating
VAR45	Financial situation getting better?
ENR46	Daytime winter thermostat setting
ENR46A	Same as winter setting before 1973?
ENR46B	Degrees change since 1973
ENR47	Lower than day winter setting last year?
ENR47A	Degrees daytime change since last year
ENR48	Nighttime winter thermostat setting
ENR48A	Same as night winter setting last year?
ENR48B	Degrees nighttime change since last year
ENR49	Air conditioning?
ENR49A	Thermostat setting summer 1978
ENR49B	Same as setting summer 1977?
ENR49C	Degrees change since summer 1977
ENR50A	Caulked or weatherstripped in past two years?
ENR50B	Installed storm windows in past two years?
ENR50C	Insulated attic in past two years?
ENR50D	Insulated walls in past two years?
ENR50E	Installed storm doors in past two years?
ENR50F	Stopped heating rooms past two years?
ENR50G	Other energy actions past two years?
PRK51	Active outdoor person?
PRK52A1	Commuter Biker - self?
PRK52A2	Commuter Biker - child?
PRK52A3	Days commuter biking - self
PRK52A4	Days commuter biking - child
PRK52A5	Change in commuter biking - self
PRK52B1	Recreational biker - self?
PRK52B2	Recreational biker - child?
PRK52B3	Days recreational biking - self

PRK52B4	Days recreational biking - child
PRK52B5	Change in recreational biking - self
PRK52C1	Jogger - self?
PRK52C2	Jogger - child?
PRK52C3	Days jogging - self
PRK52C4	Days jogging - child
PRK52C5	Change in jogging - self
PRK52D1	Ice fishing - self?
PRK52D2	Ice fishing - child?
PRK52D3	Days ice fishing - self
PRK52D4	Days ice fishing - child
PRK52D5	Change in ice fishing - self
PRK52E1	Camper - self?
PRK52E3	Days camping - self
PRK52E5	Change in camping - self
PRK52F	Hunted in past year - self or child?
PRK52G1	Upland game hunter - self?
PRK52G2	Upland game hunter - child?
PRK52G3	Days upland game hunting - self
PRK52G4	Days upland game hunting - child
PRK52G5	Change in upland game hunting - self
PRK52H1	Waterfowl hunter - self?
PRK52H2	Waterfowl hunter - child?
PRK52H3	Days waterfowl hunting - self
PRK52H4	Days waterfowl hunting - child
PRK52H5	Change in waterfowl hunting - self
PRK52I1	Non-game hunter - self?
PRK52I2	Non-game hunter - child?
PRK52I3	Days non-game hunting - self
PRK52I4	Days non-game hunting - child
PRK52I5	Change in non-game hunting - self
PRK52J1	Big-game hunter - self?
PRK52J2	Big-game hunter - child?
PRK52J3	Days big-game hunting - self
PRK52J4	Days big-game hunting - child
PRK52J5	Change in big-game hunting - self
PRK52K	Satisfaction with hunting opportunities
VAR53	Child regularly do required chores?
VAR53B	Hours spent on required chores
VAR54	Child earn money outside of family?
VAR54B	Outside earnings during 1978
VAR55	Child receive regular allowance?
VAR55A	Amount of allowance
VAR55B	Purpose of allowance
VAR56	Child paid for house or yard work?
VAR56A	Amount paid for house or yard work in 1978
VAR57	Health rating
VAR58	Felt nervous breakdown possible?
HLT59	Illness slow you down in past two weeks?
HLT59A	How many days slowed down in past two weeks?
HLT59B	Stay in bed in past two weeks?
HLT59C	How many days did you stay in bed in past two weeks?
HLT60	Any accidents or injuries during past two weeks?
HLT61	Any chronic health problem in past year?
HLT61A	Have you talked to a doctor about this chronic problem?
HLT62	Have you seen a doctor in the past year?
HLT62A	Number of office or clinic visits in the past year

HLT62B	Where do you usually see the doctor?
HLT62C	Is there a particular doctor you usually see?
HLT62D	How many days does it take to get an appointment?
HLT62E	How long do you wait to see the doctor? (minutes)
HLT63	How long does it take to get to the doctor? (minutes)
HLT64	Were you admitted to a hospital in the past year?
HLT64A	How many times were you admitted to a hospital?
HLT64B1	How many nights were you in the hospital - first admission
HLT64B2	How many nights were you in the hospital - second admission
HLT64B3	How many nights were you in the hospital - third admission
HLT64C	Was surgery performed during your hospitalization?
HLT64D1	Paid by private insurance
HLT64D2	Paid with own money
HLT64D3	Paid by medicare
HLT64D4	Paid by medicaid
HLT64D5	Paid by other means
HLT65	Do you have public or private health insurance?
HLT65A1	Covered under private insurance
HLT65A2	Covered under medicare
HLT65A3	Covered under medicaid
HLT65A4	Covered under other plan
HLT65B	Annual family health insurance payments
HLT65C	Does your health insurance have dental coverage?
HLT65D	Payments above covered expenses in past year
HLT66	Limited in dressing, bathing, etc.?
HLT66A	Type of limiting condition
HLT67	Limited in ability to move about?
HLT67A	Type of limiting condition
HLT68	Mechanical aids to walk or move?
HLT68A	Type of limiting condition
HLT69	Have you seen a dentist in the past year?
HLT69A	Numbers of times you've seen a dentist
HLT70	Have you had a routine physical in the past year?
HLT70A	Number of routine physicals
HLT71	Have you slowed down due to depression, etc.?
HLT71A	Did you seek advice for personal problem?
HLT71B	Where did you receive advice?
CRM72	Burglary victim?
CRM72A	Was burglary reported?
CRM72B	Why not reported?
CRM72C	Satisfied with police handling?
CRM72D	Where did burglar enter?
CRUM72E	Time of day of occurrence
CRM72F	What was stolen?
CRM72G	Was stolen property recovered?
CRM72G1	Who recovered stolen property?
CRM73	Vandalism victim?
CRM73A1	Damage to motor vehicle
CRM73A2	Damage to residence or grounds
CRM73A3	Damage to property in area of residence
CRM73A4	Other damage
CRM73B	Amount of damage
CRM73C	Time of day of occurrence
CRM73D	Was vandalism reported?
CRM73E	Why not reported?
CRM73F	Satisfied with police handling?
CRM74	Auto theft victim?

CRM74A	Was auto theft reported?
CRM74B	Why not reported?
CRM74C	Satisfied with police handling?
CRM74D	Was vehicle locked?
CRM74E	Were keys in vehicle?
CRM74F	Vehicle returned voluntarily?
CRM75	Robbery victim?
CRM75A	Was robbery reported?
CRM75B	Why not reported?
CRM75C	Satisfied with police handling?
CRM75D	Weapon used or seen during robbery?
CRM75E	What type of weapon?
CRM75F	Verbal or written threat?
CRM75G1	Amount taken
CRM75H	Was stolen property recovered?
CRM75H1	Who recovered stolen property?
CRM75I	Physical injuries due to incident?
CRM75I2	Medical treatment received
CRM76	Larceny-theft victim?
CRM76A	Was larceny reported?
CRM76B	Why not reported?
CRM76C	Satisfied with police handling?
CRM76E	Where did larceny occur?
CRM76F	Month of occurrence
CRM76G	Time of day of incident
CRM76H	Was stolen property recovered?
CRM76H1	Who recovered stolen property?
CRM77	Rape victim?
CRM77A	Was rape reported?
CRM77B	Why not reported?
CRM77C	Satisfied with police handling?
CRM77D	Physical injuries due to incident?
CRM77F	Receive aid from community agencies?
CRM78	Assault victim?
CRM78A	Was assault reported?
CRM78B	Why not reported?
CRM78C	Satisfied with police handling?
CRM78D	Physical injuries due to incident?
CRM78F	Relationship to assailant
CRM79	Arson victim?
CRM79A	Was arson reported?
CRM79B	Why not reported?
CRM79C	Satisfied with police-fire handling?
CRM79E	Amount of damage or loss
CRM80	Fraud victim?
CRM80A	Was fraud reported?
CRM80B	Why not reported?
CRM80C	Satisfied with police handling?
CRM81	Victim of any other crime?
CRM81B1	Was first crime reported?
CRM81C1	Why was first crime not reported?
CRM81D	Satisfied with handling of first crime?
CRM81B2	Was second crime reported?
CRM81C2	Why was second crime not reported?
CRM81B3	Was third crime reported?
CRM81C3	Why was third crime not reported?
CRM81B4	Was fourth crime reported?
CRM81C4	Why was fourth crime not reported?

CRM82	Crime losses covered by insurance?
VAR83	Crime safety rating of community
POL84	Last major Nebraska drought?
POL85	Water shortage in Nebraska today?
POL85A	Water shortage in Nebraska by 2000?
POL86	Heard about Natural Resource Districts?
POL86B	Ever voted for Natural Resource Board?
POL87	Regulate farm irrigation?
POL87A	Who should regulate farm irrigation?
POL87B	Second choice to regulate irrigation?
POL87C	Who should regulate if mandated by government?
POL87D	Second choice if mandated by government?
POL88A	Stop drilling new wells?
POL88B	Limit wells in given area?
POL88C	Limit water drawn in given year?
POL88D	Tax water from wells?
POL88E	Tax water from streams?
POL89	Regulate factory-business water use?
POL90	Regulate private citizen water use?
POL91A	Limit use for non-necessary purposes?
POL91B	Increase price for households and industries?
POL91C	Require water conserving equipment?
POL91D	Move away from water-short areas?
POL91E	Limit water an industry can use?
POL92	Heard of Transbasin Diversion?
POL92A	Attitude toward Transbasin Diversion
POL93	Groundwater to become public resource?
EXT94	Pests around home, lawn, or garden?
EXT95A	Ignored pests
EXT95B	Controlled pests myself without advice
EXT95C	Controlled pests myself after advice
EXT95D	Hired professional after I failed
EXT95E	Immediately hired a professional
EXT96A	Advice from local dealers?
EXT96B	Advice from exterminators?
EXT96C	Advice from County Extension Agent?
EXT96D	Advice from University specialists?
EXT96E	Advice from friends or relatives?
EXT96F	Advice from others not listed?
EXT97	Use pesticides in past year?
EXT98	Use insecticides in past year?
EXT99	Use rodenticides in past year?
EXT100	Use herbicides in past year?
EXT101	Use fungicides in past year?
EXT102	Read directions on pesticide container?
EXT102A	Follow directions on container?
EXT102B	Difficulty understanding directions?
EXT103	Leftover mixed pesticide disposal
EXT103A	Disposal of empty pesticide container
EXT103A1	Was container rinsed?
EXT104	Ill effects due to pesticides?
EXT105	Know anyone suffering ill effects?
EXT106	Length of time pesticides stored
EXT106A1	Store pesticides under kitchen sink?
EXT106A2	Store pesticides in garage?
EXT106A3	Store pesticide in basement?
EXT106A4	Store pesticides in kitchen cabinet?
EXT106A6	Store pesticides elsewhere?

EXT106B	Are pesticides behind lock and key?
EXT107	Formal training in pesticide use?
EXT108	Annual pesticide expenditures
ALC109	Drink beer, wine, or liquor - present?
ALC109A	Ever drink beer, wine, or liquor - past?
ALC110	Drink beer?
ALC111	How often drink beer?
ALC112	How many beers usually?
ALC113	How often five or more beers?
ALC114	Drink wine?
ALC115	How often drink wine?
ALC116	How many glasses wine usually?
ALC117	How often five or more glasses wine?
ALC118	Drink liquor?
ALC119	How often drink liquor?
ALC120	How many drinks liquor usually?
ALC121	How often five or more drinks liquor?
ALC122	Harder to get drunk now?
ALC123	Anyone concerned about your drinking?
ALC124	Memory loss after a night of drinking?
ALC125	Lost your job due to drinking?
ALC126	Family left you due to drinking?
ALC127	Hospitalized due to drinking?
ALC128	Arrested for alcohol-related offense?
ALC128A	How often arrested?
VAR129A	Wages, salary, commissions, tips?
VAR129B	Nonfarm business, professional practice?
VAR129C	Farm income?
VAR129D	Rental income?
VAR129E	Social security or railroad retirement?
VAR129F	ADC or AFDC?
VAR129G	Supplemental security income?
VAR129H	Interest?
VAR129I	Dividends?
VAR129J	Veteran's payments?
VAR129K	Pensions?
VAR129L	Unemployment insurance and workman's compensation?
VAR129M	Private welfare payments?
VAR129N	Alimony or child support?
VAR129O	Regular contributions from family?
VAR129P	Farm and garden products eaten at home?
VAR129Q	Other income sources?
VAR130	Total 1978 family income
VAR131A	Total wages, salary, commissions, tips
VAR131B	Total nonfarm business, professional practice
VAR131C	Total farm income
VAR131D	Total rental income
VAR131E	Total social security or railroad retirement
VAR131F	Total ADC or AFDC
VAR131G	Total supplemental security income
VAR131H	Total interest
VAR131I	Total dividends
VAR131J	Total veteran's payments
VAR131K	Total pensions
VAR131L	Total unemployment insurance and workman's compensation
VAR131M	Total private welfare payments
VAR131N	Total alimony or child support
VAR131O	Total regular contributions from family

VAR131P	Total farm-garden products eaten at home
VAR131Q	Total other income sources
VAR134	Respondent's apparent intelligence
VAR135	Respondent's apparent suspicion before interview
VAR136	Respondent's apparent interest in interview
VAR137	Probable reliability of data
VAR138	Degree of cooporation given
IHHNO	Number in household
IHHTYPE	Household type
IVAR7C78	Foreign country in which born
IVAR7B	Why an involuntary move?
IVAR8A1	Major country of origin
IVAR8A2	Other country of origin
IVAR8A3	Other country of origin
IVAR8A4	Other country of origin
IVAR9A1	Spouse's major country of origin
IVAR9A2	Spouse's other country of origin
IVAR9A3	Spouse's other country of origin
IVAR9A4	Spouse's other country of origin
IVAR12A	Why involuntary move?
IVAR12B	Where else in Nebraska?
IVAR17B1	Respondent's S.E.I. code
IVAR17B2	Respondent's occupational code
IVAR18B1	Spouse's S.E.I. code
IVAR18B2	Spouse's occupational code
IVAR19A1	Father's S.E.I. code
IVAR19A2	Father's occupational code
IVAR20A1	Mother's S.E.I. code
IVAR20A2	Mother's occupational code
IVAR36	Specified other religion
IVAR36A1	Specified Lutheran synod
IVAR36A2	Miscellaneous Protestant denomination
IVAR37A	Miscellaneous preference when growing up
IVAR37B	Miscellaneous denomination when growing up
IVAR38	Miscellaneous spouse's religion
IVAR38A	Miscellaneous spouse's denomination
IVAR39	Respondent's race
IVAR41	Miscellaneous political preference
IVAR43A	Why dissatisfied with governor - state agencies
IENR50	Miscellaneous home energy conservation measures
IPRK52K	How to improve hunting opportunities
IHLT60A	Nature of accidents or injuries
IHLT62B	Miscellaneous other clinic
IHLT66A	Cause of limitation - daily activities
IHLT67A	Cause of limitation - moving about
IHLT68A	Cause of limitation - mechanical aids
ICRM73A	Miscellaneous damaged property
ICRM75G	Items taken in robbery
ICRM75I	Injuries sustained during robbery
ICRM76D	Items taken in larceny-theft
ICRM77E	Injuries sustained during rape
ICRM77G	Agency help for rape victim
ICRM78D1	Injuries sustained during assault
ICRM78E	Place assault took place
ICRM78F	Miscellaneous other assailant
ICRM79D	Things damaged or destroyed - arson
ICRM80D	Details of fraud

ICRM81A1	Miscellaneous crime number 1
ICRM81A2	Miscellaneous crime number 2
ICRM81A3	Miscellaneous crime number 3
ICRM81A4	Miscellaneous crime number 4
IEXT98A1	Pesticide number 1
IEXT98A2	Amount per year of pesticide number 1
IEXT98A3	Target pest of pesticide number 1
IEXT98A4	Results of pesticide number 1
IEXT98B1	Pesticide number 2
IEXT98B2	Amount per year of pesticide number 2
IEXT98B3	Target pest of pesticide number 2
IEXT98B4	Results of pesticide number 2
IEXT98C1	Pesticide number 3
IEXT98C2	Amount per year of pesticide number 3
IEXT98C3	Target pest of pesticide number 3
IEXT98C4	Results of pesticide number 3
IEXT98D1	Pesticide number 4
IEXT98D2	Amount per year of pesticide number 4
IEXT98D3	Target pest of pesticide number 4
IEXT98D4	Results of pesticide number 4
IEXT99A1	Rat - mouse chemical number 1
IEXT99A2	Amount per year of rat-mouse chemical number 1
IEXT99A3	Target pest of rat-mouse chemical number 1
IEXT99A4	Results of rat-mouse chemical number 1
IEXT99B1	Rat-mouse chemical number 2
IEXT99B2	Amount per year of rat-mouse chemical number 2
IEXT99B3	Target pest of rat-mouse chemical number 2
IEXT99B4	Results of rat-mouse chemical number 2
IEXT99C1	Rat-mouse chemical number 3
IEXT99C2	Amount per year of rat-mouse chemical number 3
IEXT99C3	Target pest of rat-mouse chemical number 3
IEXT99C4	Results of rat-mouse chemical number 3
IEXT99D1	Rat-mouse chemical number 4
IEXT99D2	Amount per year of rat-mouse chemical number 4
IEXT99D3	Target pest of rat-mouse chemical number 4
IEXT99D4	Results of rat-mouse chemical number 4
IEX100A1	Herbicide number 1
IEX100A2	Amount per year of herbicide number 1
IEX100A3	Target pest of herbicide number 1
IEX100A4	Results of herbicide number 1
IEX100B1	Herbicide number 2
IEX100B2	Amount per year of herbicide number 2
IEX100B3	Target pest of herbicide number 2
IEX100B4	Results of herbicide number 2
IEX100C1	Herbicide number 3
IEX100C2	Amount per year of herbicide number 3
IEX100C3	Target pest of herbicide number 3
IEX100C4	Results of herbicide number 3
IEX100D1	Herbicide number 4
IEX100D2	Amount per year of herbicide number 4
IEX100D3	Target pest of herbicide number 4
IEX100D4	Results of herbicide number 4
IEX101A1	Fungicide number 1
IEX101A2	Amount per year of fungicide number 1
IEX101A3	Target pest of fungicide number 1
IEX101A4	Results of fungicide number 1
IEX101B1	Fungicide number 2
IEX101B2	Amount per year of fungicide number 2

IEX101B3	Target pest of fungicide number 2
IEX101B4	Results of fungicide number 2
IEX101C1	Fungicide number 3
IEX101C2	Amount per year of fungicide number 3
IEX101C3	Target pest of fungicide number 3
IEX101C4	Results of fungicide number 3
IEX101D1	Fungicide number 4
IEX101D2	Amount per year of fungicide number 4
IEX101D3	Target pest of fungicide number 4
IEX101D4	Results of fungicide number 4
IEXT102B	Problems understanding labels
IEXT103A	Miscellaneous pesticide container disposal
IEXT104A	Pesticide-personal ill effects
IEXT105A	Pesticide-acquaintance's ill effects
IEXT106	Miscellaneous length of pesticide storage
IEXT106A	Miscellaneous place of pesticide storage
IEXT108	Annual pesticide cost - professional
IVAR129	Miscellaneous income sources
COUNTY	Respondent's county code
CITY	Respondent's city code
AREACODE	Respondent's telephone area code
PREFIX	Respondent's telephone prefix
XAXIS	X-Axis
YAXIS	Y-Axis
ICLAWN	Child regularly mows lawn
ICSNOW	Child regularly shovels snow
ICGARDEN	Child regularly weeds garden
ICYARD	Child regularly does general yardwork
ICROOM	Child regularly cleans own room
ICPICKUP	Child regularly picks up after self
ICBABYST	Child regularly babysits
ICGARBAG	Child regularly takes out garbage
ICBATH	Child regularly cleans bathroom
ICLAUND	Child regularly does laundry
ICHOUSE	Child regularly does general housecleaning
ICDISHES	Child regularly washes dishes
ICCOOK	Child regularly cooks and bakes
ICTABLE	Child regularly sets or clears table
ICKITCHN	Child regularly does general kitchen work
ICPET	Child regularly cares for pet
ICANIMAL	Child regularly cares for non-pet animal
ICFARM	Child regularly does farm work
ICWHY1	Why child asked to work - reason number 1
ICWHY2	Why child asked to work - reason number 2
ICJOB1	Child's outside employment - job number 1
ICJOB2	Child's outside employment - job number 2
ICJOB3	Child's outside employment - job number 3
ICVAR55B	Miscellaneous reasons for child's allowance
PDR	
REGION	
RELATNR	Relationship of respondent to principal income earner
SEXR	Sex of respondent
AGER	Age of respondent
MARITALR	Marital status of respondent
SCHOOLR	Respondent's years of schooling
DEGREER	Highest degree earned by respondent
RELATNS	Relationship of respondent's spouse to principal income earner
SEXS	Sex of respondent's spouse

AGES	Age of respondent's spouse
MARITALS	Marital status of respondent's spouse
SCHOOLS	Respondent's spouse's years of schooling
DEGREES	Highest degree earned by respondent's spouse
RELATNC	Relationship of respondent's child to principal income earner
SEXC	Sex of selected child
AGEC	Age of selected child
MARITALC	Marital status of selected child
SCHOOLC	Selected child's years of schooling
DEGREEC	Highest degree earned by selected child
CITYSIZE	Size of place of residence
RURALURB	Type of residence
NOADULT	Number of residents 18 years or older
NOCHILD	Number of residents 17 years or younger
NOSCL	Number of school-aged children
NOPRESCL	Number of preschool-aged children
UNDER18	Presence of residents 6 to 17 years old
UNDER6	Presence of residents 0 to 5 years old
AGER5	Age of respondent in 5-year categories
AGES5	Age of respondent's spouse in 5-year categories
HHINCCAT	Household income in categories
HWATE	Weight for household sample
PWATE	Weight for personal sample - adjusted for sex
PWATE2	Weight for personal sample - adjusted for sex and age
CWATE	Weight for sample of children

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TAXES: ARE THEY FAIR?

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NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
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NASIS-79 #2

TAXES: ARE THEY FAIR?

Susan Welch
Political Science Department

and

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

Price: $ .50

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1979 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the third Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In 1979 a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1979 survey are part of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977 and 1978. They will be re-interviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 40 minutes and included questions about environment, health, crime, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

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The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1980 as well as continuing to re-interview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Lynn K. White, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1980 NASIS Prospectus.

The question of taxation is one of the hottest issues across the nation. In the wake of Proposition 13 in California, a number of states have passed spending lids or taxing limitations going beyond those previously in existence. In Nebraska, as elsewhere, many citizens have demanded more controls on the powers of government to tax. Thus, though a constitutional amendment to limit spending failed, local governments are now confined to a spending increase of only 7 percent per year from local revenues.

Alongside this renewed demand for curtailment of taxes, however, is the increased demand for government services--from demands for better streets and more police protection at the local level, to more state aid for schools and programs for agricultural exports at the state level, to a variety of demands for federal expenditures for health care, energy research and defense, for example.

These kinds of contradictory signals force public officials to examine carefully citizen opinion on both taxes and on program alternatives. This brief report will focus on what Nebraskans think about taxes. We focus specifically on the three major taxes that Nebraskans pay--the sales tax, income tax, and property tax.

In order to understand how Nebraskans view the fairness of their taxes, two questions were included on the 1979 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. This is a survey of 1800 adults, from all parts of the State, who responded to telephone interviews conducted during the Spring of 1979. The questions are as follows: "Nebraskans pay three State and local taxes, property, income, and sales. Of these which do you think is the most fair?" The second question asked is: "Which of these taxes do you think is least fair?"

Most of our sample of Nebraskans believed that the sales tax was the fairest tax (Table 1). Fifty-two percent so indicated, while 23 percent thought the income tax was most fair and only fourteen percent believed the property tax was the most fair. The low standing of the property tax is hardly surprising, given the almost continuous public debate over equalization and assessment of this tax during the past several years. It is perhaps more surprising that such a large number thought the sales tax was the fairest tax. Economists generally find the sales tax to be more regressive than the income tax; that is, lower income people pay a greater percentage of their income in sales taxes than do upper income people. Thus, the sales tax hits lower and lower middle income people harder than it does upper middle and upper income people. On the other hand, it may be that the sales tax is perceived as fairest because it is paid in such little pieces. While the income tax takes a big chunk out of most people's salaries every month and then hits many people particularly hard on April 15, and the property tax is paid in two large installments each year, the sales tax is paid in nickels, dimes and dollars every day. Unless one is buying a very expensive item, the sales tax, while painful, is not nearly as noticeable as the other two taxes. Most people probably have no idea how much or little sales tax they pay.

Responses to the question as to which tax was least fair are, as expected, reversals of the previous question. A near majority, fifty percent, believe the property tax is least fair, and about equal numbers (21 and 18 percent respectively) believe the income and sales tax least fair.

Part of the reason that the property tax is thought least fair may be the perceived inequalities in the tax assessment. Everyone knows someone who has a bigger and fancier house, for example, but pays less tax; one is likely to remember that instance, but forget about those with less expensive houses who pay more. And assessments can sometimes be unfair. Tax assessors are usually, though not always, amateurs, often without skilled personnel to help them make complex decisions about property values. This is inevitably reflected in discrepancies in valuation. Then, too, property owners are taxed to support services which benefit non-property owners. This might be a source of annoyance for some. Still others who are renters may resent the property tax because they pay it through their rent, but yet get no income tax benefit from it. Farmers frequently resent the property tax because it taxes the land from which they draw their living in a way that the livelihood of the attorney, wage earner, or professor is not taxed. All of these sources of antagonism, then, probably combine to form hostility toward the tax on the part of many segments of the population.

We next turn to see if, in fact, negative attitudes toward the property tax and positive attitudes toward the sales tax are spread evenly through the population or are found more often among members of some groups than others. One finding was not surprising. That is, people paying the most property tax are most likely to think it unfair (Table 2). Only 40% of those paying $180 or less, but 73% of those paying more than $1200 believe it unfair. Thus beliefs about the tax are closely tied to one's self-interest. Conversely, one is less likely to believe that sales and income taxes are least fair as one's property tax increases.

Since property taxes directly support public schools while the other taxes do so indirectly, it might be thought that parents of school-age children would be more supportive of the property tax than others. This is not so; differences between parents of school-age children and those who are not parents are negligible. Neither are there differences between those who consider the quality of the schools very good and those who feel the quality is less than very good. Thus perception of fairness of property taxes is not related to perceptions of the quality of service one is getting with the tax money.

We also thought that perception of tax fairness might be related to what individuals thought about the quality of their state government in general. However, evaluations of the Governor and State agencies were also not a factor that distinguished between people who felt that property tax was the least fair and those who cited other taxes less fair. Those satisfied with the Governor and various State agnecies were just as likely as the dissatisfied to evaluate property tax to be the least fair of the three taxes. On the other hand, those people who were more politically active, as measured by whether they voted, tended to view the property tax more negatively than did those who are less active--the non-voters.

Finally, we examined the perception of fairness of the property tax in light of two demographic characteristics of our sample: farm-nonfarm occupation and income. First, farmers are more likely to see the property tax as unfair than are non-farmers. On the other hand, non-farmers are almost twice as likely as farmers to see the sales tax as least fair. Income is also related to perception of property tax fairness. The very low income and those making over $12,500 are more likely to see the tax as unfair than those making $7,500 to $12,499. The group most likely to see property taxes as unfair are those making from $20,000 to $35,000.

In sum, we have found that Nebraskans see their sales tax as the most fair, the property tax as the least fair. Our questions were deliberately framed in a general manner; fairness to one person may mean that he (or she) has to pay little. To another individual, fairness may mean that the rich have to pay more than the poor. To still another, fairness may mean that everyone has to pay about the same. Our analyses indicate that the perceptions of fairness at least of the property tax, appears to be related to the amount one has to pay, but is little related to perceptions of the quality of service one gets in return. Our general impression (and this is only speculation) is that perceptions of the fairness of taxes is directly related to the knowledge people have about what they pay; most people know (or think they do) how much property tax they pay, have a vague idea of their total income tax, and hardly any appreciation at all of the amount of their sales tax. Thus public support for taxes is probably related inversely to knowledge about them. This is hardly surprising, yet it is a somewhat discouraging state of affairs because it is an incentive for public officials to enact less visible taxes -- the value added tax is a case in point. Service charges for use of public facilities are another example of a tax which is less visible than others. Yet these taxes, while politically attractive, may not be the fairest in terms of taxing those with the most ability to pay or even in terms of other ostensible concerns for a fair tax system.

TABLE 1.

NEBRASKANS VIEW OF THE FAIRNESS OF THREE STATE AND LOCAL TAXES

	Most Fair	Least Fair
Property Tax	14%	50%
Sales Tax	52	18
Income Tax	23	21
Don't Know	11	11
Total	100%	100%

TABLE 2.

PERCENT WHO BELIEVE TAX LEAST FAIR

	Property	Income	Sales	
Property Tax Paid				
Less than $180	40	33	27	(80)
$180 - $399	55	25	20	(191)
$400 - $699	56	21	23	(275)
$700 - $1199	69	18	13	(209)
$1200+	73	16	11	(113)
Income				
Less than $7,499	58	25	17	(177)
$7,500 - $12,499	47	33	20	(280)
$12,500 - $19,999	56	23	21	(346)
$20,000 - $34,999	63	20	17	(408)
$35,000+	54	22	24	(127)
School-Age Children in Household				
Yes	55	25	20	(605)
No	58	21	21	(1056)
Percent Who Judge Quality of Schools To Be				
Very Good	58	21	21	(650)
Less Than Very Good	56	26	18	(794)
Performance of Governor and State Agencies				
Satisfied	54	25	21	(944)
Dissatisfied	58	22	20	(529)
Place of Residence				
Farm	66	22	12	(167)
Non-Farm	54	24	22	(1391)
Voted Within Last Two Years				
Yes	58	22	19	(1254)
No	50	27	23	(403)

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1979 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1979 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $7.50.

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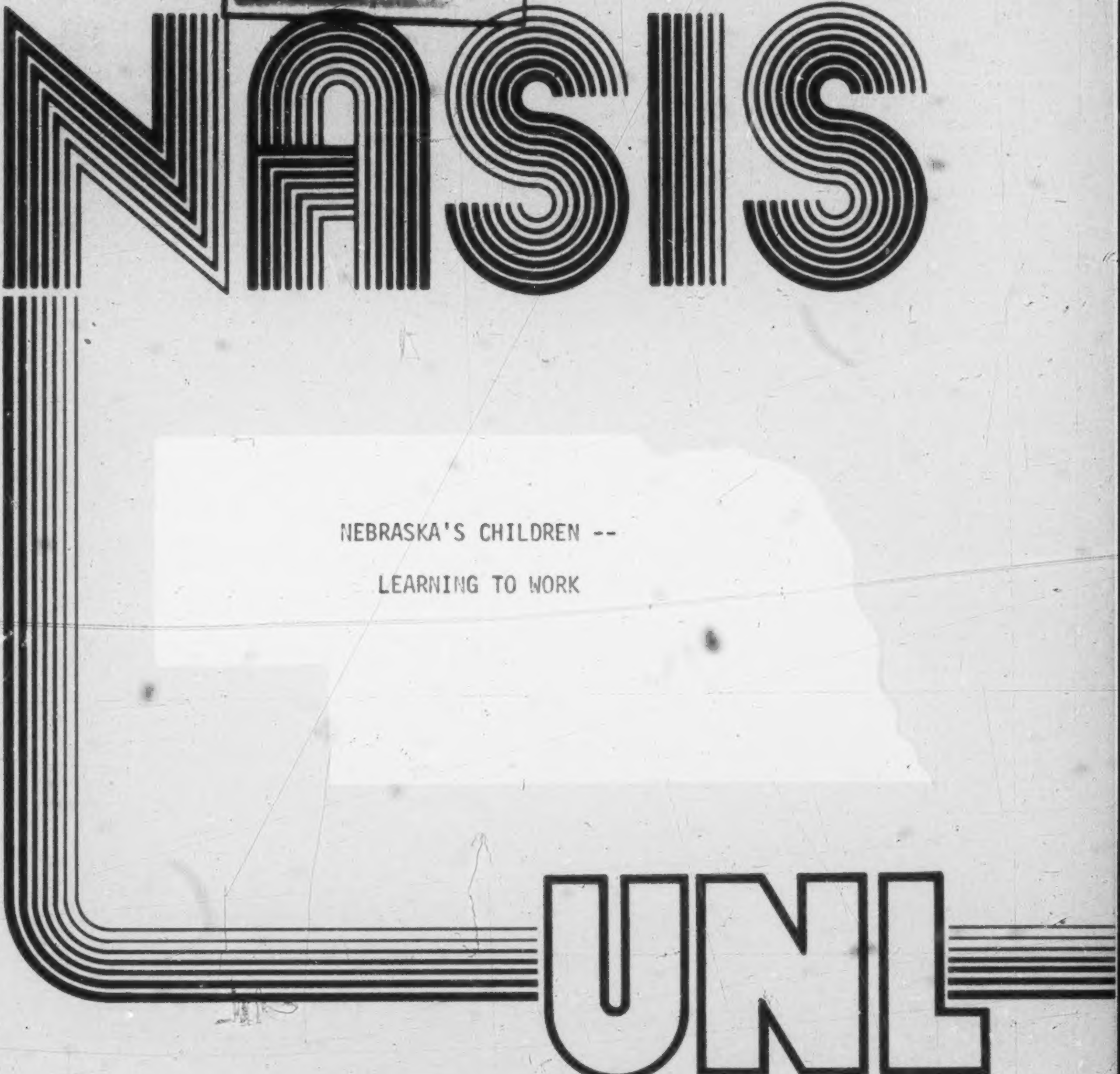

NEBRASKA'S CHILDREN --

LEARNING TO WORK

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
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NEBRASKA'S CHILDREN --
LEARNING TO WORK

Lynn K. White
David B. Brinkerhoff
Department of Sociology

Price: $ .75

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1979 Study Director

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In 1979 a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1979 survey are part of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977 and 1978. They will be re-interviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 40 minutes and included questions about environment, health, crime, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

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"Nobody else at school has to work as hard as I do."

"All my friends get more allowance than me."

These are familiar remarks to most parents. And, though parents may have their suspicions, they seldom have the information to provide direct evidence that their children aren't really overworked or underpaid. This report summarizes children's work and children's earnings for a random sample of 800 children in Nebraska. It provides answers to these and other questions and also provides a picture of the transmission of the work ethic from one generation to the next.

The work of children does not receive much attention these days. Most people, if asked, would say that the work of children is schoolwork. Yet children do work. They empty the trash, vacuum the rug, sweep the garage, and tend the chickens. This work is important. But the work of children is significant over and above the amount of work accomplished, for it represents training in what will be a life-long activity for many of them: work.

Study Design

The data for this study are based on a random sample of 800 children and their parents living in the state of Nebraska and are taken from the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted in the Spring of 1979. The sample represents all ages from 0 to 17, both sexes, farm kids and urban kids, kids from all social classes and settings.

Data for this study are based on parental reports. Using the name of the randomly selected child, telephone interviewers asked parents the following questions:

> Is (CHILD'S NAME) regularly required to do chores around the house or yard? (IF FARM, INCLUDES FARM WORK). If yes,
>
> What are these? (PROBE: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS?)

In an average week, how many hours would you say (CHILD'S NAME) spends doing these chores?

Parents have a lot of different reasons for asking their children to do work around the house. Why do you ask your children to work? (PROBE: ARE THERE ANY OTHER REASONS?)

Does (CHILD'S NAME) receive a regular allowance? If yes,

How much is this per week?

Findings

Do children work these days? Our data indicate that the answer is "yes, but not too hard." In our sample, 80 percent of the children regularly do chores around the house and yard (see Table 1). The distributions by age show that this is clearly a developmental process, ranging from 40 percent of the children under 5 to 93 percent of those over 15. In fact, the process of introducing children to the world of work begins in some households almost in infancy: 14 percent of the children aged 1 year were said to have regular household chores.

If we look at the amount of time children spend doing chores around the household we find that it is not extensive, but that it does increase with age: whereas children under 5 are estimated to spend only two hours per week doing chores, older children are estimated to spend approximately five hours per week. There is a substantial sex difference here, showing that girls spend more hours around the house than do boys.

The data in Table 1 on allowances are somewhat surprising. More than half of all the children in Nebraska do not receive a regular allowance. Those that do get an allowance receive less than a princely amount: the average allowance for kids in Nebraska is $1.25 per week, reaching a high of $5 per week among older teenagers. Before anyone concludes, "Ha! Half of the kids in Nebraska don't even get an allowance," we should note that getting an allowance appears to be a middle-class phenomenon and does not, by any means, include all of the money transfers from parent to child. Both children whose parents are poor and those whose parents are well off are less likely than middle-class children to get an allowance. Presumably, at least among the better off, the transfer of money is taken care of more casually in the form of a couple of dollars for the movie, etc.

Differentials in Children's Work

In addition to documenting a developmental process, we are also concerned about background factors which influence the extent to which children are socialized into work. Table 2 presents distributions on percent doing household chores and median hours spent on chores by five important background variables: mother's employment, number of children in the household, family income, religion, and residence.

The data indicate that, for all of these except residence, there are important differences in the extent to which children have work experience. As expected, and as indicated in other studies, children with working mothers are more likely to have chores around the house and to spend more hours at them. Further analysis (not shown in this table) indicates that children of working mothers are also more likely to have outside employment themselves. This finding holds up under a control for family income and suggests that a family work ethic rather than economic stress may be at work.

As expected, children from larger families are more likely to be required to do chores, although they don't spend any longer at them than children from smaller families. Families with higher incomes are also more likely to require their children to do chores around the household. In part this may be due to the fact that many families with higher incomes also have an employed mother, which, by itself, leads to longer hours of household work for the children. Yet this same pattern of higher status being associated with greater work experience also shows up when status is measured by occupational prestige of mother or of father, or by by mother's or father's education. Thus it appears that higher-status parents are more insistent on giving their children experience with work.

The most surprising finding in Table 2 is that farm children are, if anything, less likely to have work experience than are city kids. The difference is small, however, and farm kids do work more hours than city kids. The surprising factor is that there is so little difference. In one of the few prior studies of children's work, Strauss (1962) compared urban and farm boys and found that while farm boys were only a little more apt to have regular chores than city kids, they worked much longer hours: 60 percent regularly worked 20 hours or more a week. In part the discrepancy in these findings is due to the fact that our data represent all ages and both sexes. If we look only at 15-17 year old boys, we do find that the median hours worked is 10 for farm boys and 4 for city boys: only 10 percent of the farm boys, however, were working 20 hours or more a week in our sample. The differences may also be partly attributed to the time of year during which our survey was conducted, February through April, a time when farm chores are just gearing up for the new season. Even with these explanations, it appears possible that just as farm wives are giving up kitchen gardens for the convenience of the supermarket, farmers may be giving up the unskilled labor of their children in favor of mechanized labor.

Reasons for Children's Work

Our interviews with parents indicate that parents are quite clear about their role in preparing their children for work. All parents of children who had regular chores were asked why they asked their children to work. For most parents the key word was "responsibility." In fact, over one-quarter of the parents spontaneously used the word "responsibility" in their reply. Regardless of the specific language, most parents gave character building as the primary reason for giving their children chores. We quote responses from parents:

> "Because he's a member of the family, because there's too much work for me to do it all. The main reason is that he has to be responsible and I would be very derelict as a parent not to."
>
> "So they'll know how to work. They have a future of it too and they're not going anywhere if they don't."
>
> "I think it develops the character. Unless they do it, it won't get done. It builds their responsibility, his own responsibility, toward others."

Relatively few parents said that the reason they asked their children to work was because their services were required. Instead, several explicitly noted that the chores were assigned for the child's benefit rather than their own. As Strauss (1962) noted twenty years ago, assigning chores to a young child and then helping or supervising the child with that chore is often more trouble than doing it oneself. Giving children work, then, is seen by most parents as a duty and not as a way to unload unwanted chores.

The Duties of Children

In evaluating the work experience which is gained in the family we are interested not only in whether children work, but also in what they work at. In asking parents to describe the work of their children, we used a simple open-ended question, "What does (CHILD'S NAME) do?" followed by a probe, "Is there anything else?" This kind of question does not elicit a complete list of children's chores but rather their more salient tasks. For example, three-quarters of the parents of children under 5 said that one of their child's chores was to pick up after her/himself; only 1 percent of the parents of teenagers listed this as a chore. Most probably these older children are still required to pick up after themselves, but parents are likely to begin taking this for granted and to focus on more responsible chores such as mowing the lawn or baking. The answers to this open-ended question were classified in 18 specific chores. Table 3 presents, by age and sex, the percent of children who are reported doing each task. The percentages in the first row of each general category of work summarize the percentage who do any of these kinds of chores. For example, 46% of the children who have chores do some kind of outdoor work.

Overall the chores children are most likely to do are to clean their own rooms, do general housework, take care of the dishes, take out the garbage, do miscellaneous yardwork, and mow the lawn. Within categories of work there are important variations by age, and, most impressively, by sex.

There are some chores which begin rather evenly distributed and end up strongly sex-typed. This is most obvious in the total category of kitchen work, where 28 percent of both boys and girls are involved at ages 0-4, but, while boys never increase their participation, girls, by age 15-17, move up to 68 percent. This is true to a lesser extent in laundry, cooking, miscellaneous kitchen work, and taking out the garbage. In all of these but the last boys are much less involved during adolescence. The garbage, however, seems to become more "manly" as children mature.

Because most of the chores to be done around the average household are traditionally women's work or, as these data would indicate, girl's work, this sex-typed division of labor leads to the fact that we noted earlier: girls put in more hours on their chores than do boys. As girls are also more likely to have employment outside of the home, we are led to the conclusion that childhood is a period of longer work for girls than boys. This parallels surveys on adults which suggest that, when adults have equivalent outside obligations, women put in more time around the house than do men (Hedges and Barnett, 1972). This conclusion, though, provocative, should be tempered by the fact that this survey was undertaken in early Spring (February through April) when the more masculine chores of mowing lawns and shoveling snow are both at an ebb.

Conclusions

Our data lead to the conclusion that within the American family work experiences tend to be developmental and nearly universal, both the hours of work and the responsibility of the task increase with age until well over 90 percent of all children are involved in household chores. While these data present a picture of children being trained for the world of work, for only a minority of the children in our sample does the work they do at home represent an apprenticeship into particular skills which they will use in earning a living. Rather the training is more diffuse and appears to be related to teaching values and attitudes necessary to holding a job and to the mundane skills necessary to maintain a household.

References

Strauss, Murray. 1962. "Work roles and financial responsibility in the socialization of farm, fringe, and town boys." Rural Sociology 27 (September): 257-274.

TABLE 1.

Percent of Children Regularly Required to do Chores, Median Hours Spent on Chores, and Percent with Allowances and Median Allowances by Age and Sex.

	Household Chores		Allowances		
Age and Sex	Percent	Of Those With Chores, Median Hours	Percent	Of Those With Allowances, Median $	Number
Total	80%	4.0	34%	1.30	800
Boys	82	3.4	35	1.95	409
0 - 4	40	2.1	19	0.50	99
5 - 9	91	2.3	50	1.00	104
10 - 14	98	4.1	50	2.00	124
15 - 17	94	4.2	47	4.80	82
Girls	78	4.6	32	1.00	389
0 - 4	36	1.7	22	0.30	92
5 - 9	87	4.0	50	0.50	106
10 - 14	92	4.7	50	2.00	98
15 - 17	93	6.1	44	5.00	84

TABLE 2.

Percent of Children Regularly Required to do Chores, and Median Hours Spent on Chores, by Background Variables.

Background Variable	Household Chores Percent	Household Chores Of Those With Chores, Median Hours	Number
Mother's Employment			
None	78	3.7	402
Part-time	79	3.8	179
Full-time	84	4.1	210
Number of Children in the Home			
1	70	4.4	133
2	76	3.2	273
3	84	4.3	201
4	87	4.5	105
5	91	4.6	80
Household Income			
Under $15,000	74	4.4	186
$15,000 - $25,000	79	4.3	295
Over $25,000	80	3.6	187
Religion			
Protestant	77	3.9	521
Catholic	86	4.3	234
Other	79	5.0	33
Residence			
Rural Farm	78	5.1	131
Rural Non-Farm	78	4.0	171
Urban	81	3.8	489

TABLE 3.

Percent of Children with Chores Doing Each Type of Chore, by Age and Sex, N = 622.

Type of Chore	MALES				FEMALES				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	
Outdoor Chores	7%	43%	79%	80%	0%	20%	47%	37%	46%
Lawn	0	9	57	48	0	1	17	19	23
Snow Shoveling	0	17	46	35	0	3	6	6	18
Weed and Trim	0	2	5	5	0	4	2	2	3
Misc. Yard Work	7	26	36	38	0	15	34	20	26
Housework	17%	34%	36%	33%	31%	48%	73%	84%	47%
Bathrooms	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	6	2
Laundry	11	11	9	6	19	20	25	32	16
Misc. Housework	9	25	30	29	17	38	67	77	39
Take Care of Self	90%	67%	54%	49%	87%	84%	56%	50%	64%
Clean Own Room	13	55	54	49	34	78	57	50	53
Pick Up After Self	79	19	0	1	57	16	2	2	14
Kitchen	28%	31%	29%	30%	28%	61%	75%	68%	46%
Dishes	13	20	22	27	17	46	59	47	33
Set or Clear Table	19	14	7	1	16	22	13	1	10
Cook or Bake	1	2	2	6	0	7	22	27	9
Misc. Kitchen	4	0	0	0	0	2	5	10	3
Take Care of Pets	2%	17%	18%	7%	4%	18%	10%	15%	13%
Babysit	3%	4%	2%	2%	0%	8%	3%	8%	4%
Garbage	14%	50%	57%	46%	11%	23%	18%	4%	32%
Farm	3%	7%	16%	18%	0%	6%	10%	15%	11%
Animals	2	7	15	16	0	6	9	14	10
Misc. Farm	1	3	4	8	0	0	2	5	3

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NEBRASKANS' EVALUATIONS OF THEIR STATE GOVERNMENT

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NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-79 #4

NEBRASKANS' EVALUATIONS OF THEIR STATE GOVERNMENT

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

Susan Welch
Political Science Department

Price: $ .50

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1979 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the third Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In 1979 a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1979 survey are part of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977 and 1978. They will be re-interviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 40 minutes and included questions about environment, health, crime, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

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How satisfied are the residents of Nebraska with the job their State government is doing? Our report, based on the results of a statewide telephone survey of adults in Nebraska, conducted in the Spring of 1979 by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, will provide a brief answer to this question. Nineteen hundred Nebraskans from all parts of the State were randomly selected and asked to evaluate the State government. First they were asked, "In general, how satisfied are you with the job the State legislature is doing? very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied." The question was then asked, "How about the Governor and various State agencies? Are you very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the job they are doing?" Those that reported any sort of dissatisfaction were asked, "What are you dissatisfied with?"

We asked these questions not to ascertain views toward any one specific State government official, but rather to determine the degree of support by Nebraskans for the job their State government--both the legislative and the executive branch--was doing. High levels of satisfaction by the public would certainly be one indication to State officials that they are doing a good job, at least in terms of the criterion of satisfying the public. Low levels may mean that the public believes the government should be taking different directions or behaving in a different way.

Ratings of the legislature and of the Governor and various State agencies are fairly similar: sixty-two percent report being satisfied or very satisfied with the legislature, sixty-five percent with the Governor and State agencies (Table 1). Slightly more (17 percent) reported dissatisfaction with the legislature compared with the executive branch (12 percent). The remainder of the sample said they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the job the Governor and State agencies or legislature was doing; they had a neutral posture.

It is difficult to know if these ratings are particularly high or low. Both the Governor and his appointees and the legislature had only been in office for a few months when the poll was taken; perhaps extreme satisfaction and dissatisfaction with job performance had not yet materialized. Last year (NASIS Report #4, 1978) 47 percent rated the legislature as doing a good or excellent job, with most of the rest labeling it fair. It is possible that some who rate the legislature as only "fair" would say they are "satisfied." The recent poll of Governor Thone's performance by the Lincoln Journal and Star (October 28, 1979) found that 54 percent of a small sample of Nebraskans think he is doing an excellent or good job, This supports the suggestion that many people claim satisfaction with a job they would only rate as "fair."

Are there distinct groups in the population that are more or less likely to be satisfied with the performance of the Nebraska State government? We found (Table 2) that Republicans and Democrats, college educated and those without post high school training were equally likely to be dissatisfied with the job the legislature was doing. Education made no difference in evaluation of State agencies and the Governor either, but Republicans were, as expected, less critical of the Republican executive branch than were Democrats and Independents. Those over 60 were more critical of the legislature than were younger people, but these same differences did not appear in evaluations of the executive branch. Politically active individuals were more critical of both the legislative and executive branch than those less active; this was especially true of attitudes toward the legislature. Men were more critical of the legislature than women, but about the same percentage of both groups were critical of the Governor and State agencies. Residents of Lincoln and Omaha were more critical of the legislature than people living in smaller communities, but not more critical of the Governor and State agencies. Finally, as one might expect, those who were unemployed were much more critical of both branches of government than were the employed, retired, and others.

In sum, there are some differences among groups of Nebraskans in their evaluation of those two branches of government. The differences are more pronounced in evaluations of the legislature, though the politically active and the unemployed are more critical of both the executive and the legislative branch.

We next examined the 192 people in our sample who reported some dissatisfaction with the Governor and State agencies. Many of the complaints were not specific (26 percent). The specific complaints mentioned, and their frequency, are listed in Table 3. "Taxes are too high" was the most frequent complaint (but mentioned by less than 2 percent of the respondents); too much inefficiency and waste; welfare fraud; and the belief that government favors one set of groups at the expense of others were other complaints. Some people complained that certain groups were not getting enough government benefits. The only complaints against particular agencies were the Roads Department, for inadequate repair and maintenance of roads, and the Welfare Department. Complaints about the legislature were also found, even though the question was directed to the State executive agencies.

In sum, only a minority of Nebraskans are acutely dissatisfied with the job their State government is doing. The majority are satisfied or apathetic. Apparently, some people are satisfied even though they think the government is doing only a "fair" job. This suggests that Spring, 1979 was a time when most people did not have strong feelings about their State government. After all, it was several months after an election, and the new set of State officers had been in office only a little while. On the other hand, these attitudes may also reflect a rather "live and let live" attitude of Nebraskans toward their government. This is suggested by the fact that it is the politically inactive people who are least likely to be critical. Those who participate in politics to a greater extent are more likely to find fault with the government. And, few people gave very specific responses as to what they thought was wrong with government, making it somewhat difficult for government officials to respond to dissatisfaction where it does exist.

TABLE 1.

SATISFACTION WITH NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE AND EXECUTIVE BRANCH

	Percent	N
In general, how satisfied are you with the job the Nebraska State Legislature is doing?		
Very satisfied	2	(36)
Satisfied	60	(1063)
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	21	(375)
Dissatisfied	14	(258)
Very dissatisfied	3	(45)
How about the Governor and various State agencies?		
Very satisfied	3	(56)
Satisfied	61	(995)
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	23	(382)
Dissatisfied	11	(172)
Very dissatisfied	2	(28)

TABLE 0.

PERCENT DISSATISFIED WITH STATE LEGISLATURE OR THE GOVERNOR AND VARIOUS STATE AGENCIES BY SUBGROUPS

Subgroups	State Legislature	Governor and State Agencies
Sex		
Male	22	12
Female	12	11
Education		
Less than high school	18	12
High school graduate	17	11
Post high school training	17	12
Age		
18 - 34	12	11
35 - 59	19	13
60 or more	23	11
Residence		
Lincoln and Omaha	24	13
Other urban	12	12
Rural - Non-farm	14	11
Rural - Farm	15	10
Home		
Own	19	13
Rent	13	10
Employment		
Working	18	12
Unemployed	41	28
Retired	22	14
In school	12	16
Keeping house	12	9
Party Affiliation		
Republican	18	9
Democrat	18	13
Independent	15	14
No preference	22	14
Political Activity in Past Two Years		
Voted	18	12
Did not vote	14	11
Attended public meeting	23	15
Did not attend public meeting	15	11
Wrote a letter to the editor	29	15
Did not write a letter to the editor	16	12
Joined a political organization	24	16
Did not join a political organization	15	11

TABLE 3.

PROBLEM AREAS MENTIONED BY PEOPLE DISSATISFIED WITH THE GOVERNOR AND STATE AGENCIES

Problem Areas	Number of Times Mentioned
Taxes too high	27
General inefficiency and waste	24
Welfare fraud	13
State group government favors one group at the exclusion of others (e.g., Out-State, self-interest)	10
University funding should be higher	10
Legislature introduces too many unimportant bills	9
Roads not repaired, maintained, and cleaned with sufficient frequency	7
Miscellaneous, such as hunting licenses fees too high, too few jobs, etc.	6
Salaries of state employees too high	5
Not coping with inflation	5
Legislature too slow to act	4
Sales tax should not be charged on food and utilities	3
Elderly receiving insufficient aid	3
Salaries of state employees too low	3
Handicapped receiving insufficient aid	1
Mentally ill receiving insufficient aid	1

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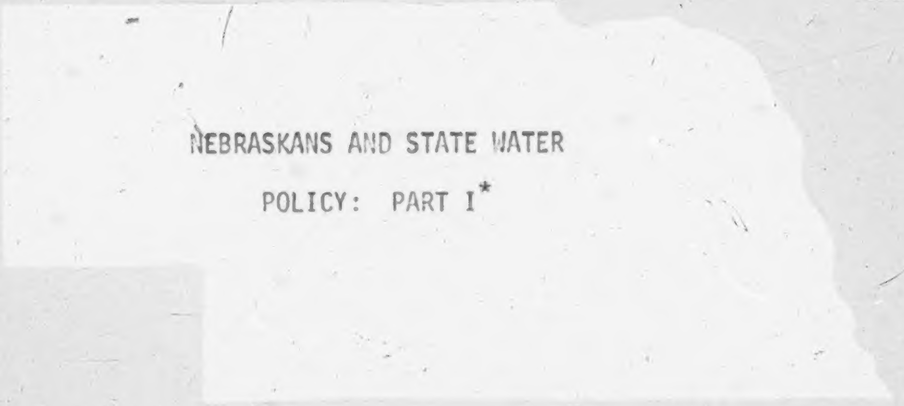

NEBRASKANS AND STATE WATER POLICY: PART I*

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NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

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NASIS-79 #5

NEBRASKANS AND STATE WATER
POLICY: PART I*

Susan Welch
and
Gordon Kissel
Department of Political Science

[*] The work upon which this article is based was supported in part by funds provided by the Office of Water Research and Technology, project number A-058-NEB, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., as authorized by the Water Research and Development Act of 1978. The views herein do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of this office. The assistance of Robert Miewald and Alan Booth is gratefully acknowledged.

Price: $ .50

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1979 Study Director

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One of the major issues facing Nebraskans is what to do about potential water shortages. Formulating a statewide water policy has been a political football in the state legislature and executive branch for years. State action in the area has been relatively weak; the state has generally relied on self-regulation by irrigators and other water users within small areas of the state. In 1959 Groundwater Conservation Districts were formed; in 1969 a bill authorizing Natural Resource Districts (NRD's) was passed. These organizations were established in the geographical areas of river basins to provide some regulatory mechanism at the substate level. The NRD's, however, have not acted vigorously to regulate water use, although groundwater level declines have prompted some localized moves toward greater restrictions on wells.

As in many other policy areas, water policy is characterized by strong advocacy on the part of a few people who are vitally affected by government action in that area, but by little representation of the views of the public at large, those not so immediately and directly affected. Consequently, policy often tends to be shaped by the people who are potentially those to be regulated, even though the policy will affect all of us. Adequate supplies of water are obviously essential in order to live comfortably in the city or on the farm, to keep our factories and businesses running, as well as for agricultural use.

Because public opinion on this vital policy area is virtually unknown, we set out to ask Nebraskans about their perception whether water shortage was a potential problem; second, whether they believed that control of water use is neccesary; and third, what steps they believed necessary to regulate water use. We dealt with several forms of water use, including agricultural, business, industrial, and household use. In this first report, we present the results of our survey about awareness of water shortages and about views toward regulating water for business and household use. In our next report, we discuss the views of Nebraskans on regulation of water for agricultural use.

The information for our study was taken from a statewide sample of over 1800 Nebraskans done by the Bureau of Sociological Research in February and March, 1979. A randomly selected half of the sample (N=938) were asked questions pertaining to water policy. We first asked this group if they believe that Nebraska has a water shortage today. Exactly one-quarter of the sample did so believe, while three-quarters believed we did not have a shortage today. However, 59 percent of this latter group thought that we would have a shortage by the year 2000. Thus, over two-thirds of Nebraskans (69%) believe that a water shortage is a reality--either now or in the near future.

We then asked our sample about different alternatives in dealing with the water scarcity issue. Three questions were asked concerning regulation of water for industrial and household use, and several more relating to agricultural use (to be reported next week). We found that a majority of Nebraskans do favor some regulation of water for both industrial and business use and private household use. Over three-quarters believe that the amount of water used by businesses and industries should be regulated in some way, and a slight majority (53%) believe that water used in private households should be regulated. Thus, most Nebraskans are willing to face up to the reality of water shortages by regulating its use.

What means of regulation or limitation of water use are favored by Nebraskans? There are at least two basic modes of regulation of a resource such as water. One is to increase its price and thereby at a certain point decrease consumption. This could be done through taxation, by simply allowing the cost to go up as demand outstrips supply, or by setting an artificially high price to discourage excess consumption. The other way is to control water use directly by limiting its supply (such as in rationing) or requiring more efficient use of the resource through one means or another (for example, one might require water saving toilets, just as in the case of oil where government has required higher standards of fuel efficiency in cars). In the first means of regulation through higher prices, government is not so directly involved in private behavior; in the second alternative, controlling use directly, government is more involved in regulating what can and cannot be done. Faced with this sort of choice--higher prices or more government regulation--which do Nebraskans prefer?

In responding to our alternatives, Nebraskans overwhelmingly favor more direct government regulation of water use compared to higher prices. As Table 1 indicates, around three-quarters of Nebraskans favor requiring water conservation equipment and limiting the use of water for "non-necessary" purposes. While over 60 percent favor limiting the amount business and industry can use, only a quarter favor dealing with the water shortage problem by increasing the price of water. Less than one quarter favor what is probably the most extreme solution--encouraging people to move away from water-short areas. Thus, faced with some form of regulation or control to conserve scarce water, Nebraskans favor government regulation rather than higher prices.

Which Nebraskans favor regulation of water for industrial and household uses? Table 2 indicates that there are not many differences among subgroups of Nebraskans. For example, Republicans and Democrats share about the same views on these issues, though Independents are slightly more likely to favor regulation. Males and females do not differ in their attitudes toward regulation, but younger people are slightly more likely to favor regulation than middle-aged and older people (though the difference with regard to household use is very slight). Those from Southeast Nebraska and the Panhandle are most likely to favor regulation of industrial and household water use, while those from the Omaha area and Northern Nebraska are least likely to favor regulation. Differences among education groups are not large, though those with some college are more likely to favor regulation than those with high school education or less. Finally, those who practice another form of conservation--that of energy--are no more likely than other Nebraskans to favor regulation.* Farmers are slightly less likely than others to favor regulation for household use, but are little different from their city counterparts in favoring regulation for business and industrial use. In that area, rural nonfarm people are most supportive.

In sum, most Nebraskans do see water shortages as a current or potential reality in this state. Overwhelmingly they support regulation of water use by business and industry and a slight majority favor regulation of water use by private households. When faced with alternative plans for regulation, including rationing, mandatory installation of water-saving devices, encouraging movement away from water short areas and higher prices through taxation or other means of increasing the cost of water, Nebraskans overwhelmingly favor government regulation--including rationing to business and industry and mandatory water-saving equipment--rather than higher prices or encouraging people to leave water short areas.

Whether these sentiments are deeply felt is impossible to know. When the state government becomes more serious in dealing with the water policy issue and specific proposals are put forward, undoubtedly each group will be all in favor of regulation--for someone else. Still, these opinions lead one to suspect that most Nebraskans would support policies seeking to deal forthrightly with the possibility of a future water shortage. Of course, one major component of any water policy in Nebraska is what to do about agricultural uses of water. It is public opinion on that topic which we will address in our next report.

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*Questions were asked to ascertain the number of fuel-saving devices individuals used in their homes such as installing storm windows, weather stripping, turning their furnaces down to 68, insulating, and so forth. Each individual was scored from 0 to 8 depending on how many energy-saving actions they have taken within the last two years, and then the sample was grouped into high, medium, and low categories on this factor.

TABLE 1.

ATTITUDES TOWARD WATER POLICY*

	Yes	No	
Is there a water shortage today?	25%	75%	
If no: Will there be one by 2000?	59	41	
Should we regulate water for industrial use?	76	24	
Should we regulate water used by private citizens?	53	47	
Methods of Conserving	Yes	No	D.K.
Require water conservation equipment	72%	21%	7%
Limit use for non-necessary purposes	70	23	7
Limit amount on industry	62	22	16
Increase price for household and industries	23	68	9
Encourage people to move away from water short areas	20	67	13

*Verbatim Questions:

Do you believe that the amount of water used by factories and business should be regulated?

Do you believe that water for private use by people living in towns and cities should be regulated?

If water use by private citizens and industries in towns and cities is to be regulated, do you favor or oppose each of the following ways to regulate?
Require equipment that reduces the use of water, such as water-saving toilets and showers;
Limit use for non-necessary things such as watering lawns and automatic dishwashers;
Limit the amount of water an industry can use;
Increase the price of water to private households and industries;
Encourage people to move away from water short areas.

TABLE 2.

ATTITUDES OF SUBGROUPS OF NEBRASKANS ON REGULATORY ISSUES

	Regulate Factory/ Business Use % Yes	Regulate Private Household Use % Yes
Age		
18 - 35	79	55
36 - 59	74	51
60 +	73	53
Sex		
Female	77	55
Male	73	52
Region		
Panhandle	76	57
Southwest	80	55
South Central	75	56
North	74	52
Omaha Area	71	49
Southeast	81	58
Type of Community		
Lincoln or Omaha	75	52
2,500 to 50,000	74	57
Rural non-farm	81	56
Rural farm	73	50
Education		
Less than high school graduate	72	53
High school graduate	73	51
13 - 15 years	80	57
16 + years	79	56
Voted in Past Two Years		
Yes	75	53
No	76	55
Political Party Preference		
Republican	73	51
Democrat	75	53
Independent	79	59
Practice Home Energy Conservation		
Low	73	53
Medium	76	52
High	77	55

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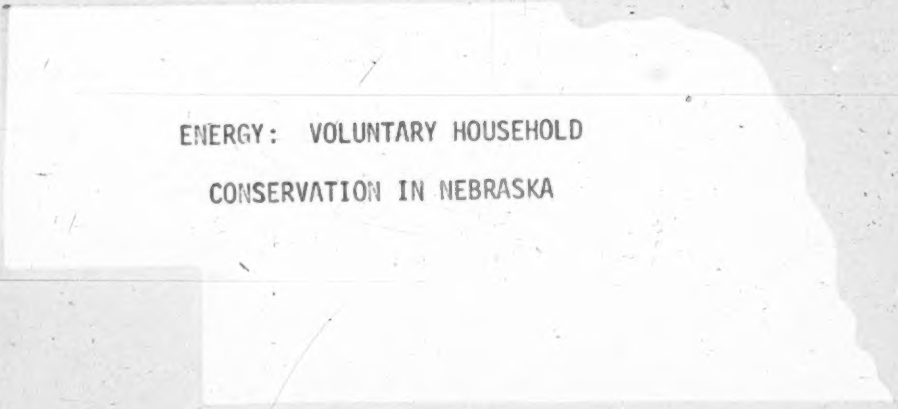

ENERGY: VOLUNTARY HOUSEHOLD CONSERVATION IN NEBRASKA

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NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

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ENERGY: VOLUNTARY HOUSEHOLD CONSERVATION IN NEBRASKA

Lynn K. White
Department of Sociology

and

Nikolai Rudakov
State Energy Office

Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1979 Study Director

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During the last six years several crisis-like events have focused American attention on energy use and resources: the 1973 oil embargo, the 1977-78 winter shortage of coal and heating fuel, the Three-Mile Island nuclear danger, and, more recently, the increases in the price of automotive gas and the cut-off of Iranian oil. The impact of these successive shocks has been to force concentrated re-examination of all of our energy resources: electricity, oil, natural gas, and coal. So far, the many conferences, committee, and cabinet meetings have produced few definitive answers to how we are to meet energy needs in the future. All of the suggested remedies have their drawbacks: strip mining Montana and Wyoming for coal or shale oil, increasing environmental danger through large increases in coal burning, building nuclear reactors, building new hydroelectric dams (many of which would require flooding national park areas.)

Probably the most publicly acceptable means to postpone our exploitation of these alternatives and reduce our dependence on foreign oil is to conserve -- to use fewer energy resources now and to leave more for the future. This can be done in two ways: 1) to build better houses, automobiles, etc., so that the same comfort level is achieved with less use of energy; and 2) to use fewer of these commodities -- to drive fewer miles and to have less heat. The second alternative is the quickest way to conserve energy: it requires no new capital expenditures and is effective immediately. It does, however, require sacrifices in comfort and convenience which many people are unwilling to make. While in the long run, better construction should enable us to continue to drive and live in comfort with less energy use, immediate reductions in energy consumption will require personal adjustments in style of life and convenience.

All of the experts agree that immediate conservation is an important element to solving our energy problems. While many experts feel that it should be mandatory, conservation has been largely left to the individual's conscience -- with a prod from his pocketbook. Many energy economicsts believe that a vital key to encouraging individual conservation of energy is to raise the cost of energy sharply. They claim that Americans have based their life style on artificially low energy prices (often 1/3 to 1/2 the cost of current production) and that if Americans had to face the real cost of the energy they consume, they would sharply change their habits. While there is significant consensus that this policy would produce lower energy consumption, there are important questions about its social implications: what will happen to the poor and elderly in our society when the price of heating oil triples? This is especially concerning in the case of the elderly, who need more heat than younger and more active citizens. Still others argue that long-time habits cannot be changed abruptly and that price hikes will increase everyone's expenditures with negligible energy savings.

The purpose of this report is not to provide answers to any of these questions, but to provide data on actual compliance to conservation guidelines in home heating and cooling in Nebraska. Using data on current levels of heating and cooling plus data on voluntary conservation in Nebraskan households, we address questions concerning the impact of voluntary conservation campaigns and look carefully at the differential impact of these campaigns on various subgroupings of the population.

Study Design

The data for this report come from the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. In February-March of 1979, over 1800 Nebraskans were interviewed by telephone by the Bureau of Sociological Research on topics including crime rates, health, quality of life, and home energy use. The questions on energy use were included at the request of the State Energy Office.

All respondents were asked at what temperature they set their thermostats during the day that winter (1978-79), whether this was a change from last year, and if so, how many degrees. The same questions were asked about winter nighttime temperatures and summer air conditioning. In the case of winter daytime temperatures, respondents were also asked to compare their current heating pattern to that of 1973, the year of the first major price hike. Not all respondents are included in the analysis: those respondents who do not control heating and cooling temperatures with a thermostat are excluded in this analysis, and, of course, not everyone has air conditioning.

Sample Size

	Heating	Cooling
Original	1882	1882
No Heating/Cooling	--	385
No Thermostat	104	451
Final Sample	1778	1046

Findings

Recent federal targets for home conservation suggest that homes should be heated to no more th[illegible] 65° during the day and 55° at night.[1] Our data indicate that Nebraskans ha[illegible] long way to go before they meet either goal. Average thermostat settings in Nebraskan homes last winter were 69° during the daytime, but only two degrees lower, 67°, during the night. This suggests significant room left for energy conservation efforts. In terms of summer temperatures, Nebraskans kept their homes a little cooler than federal guidelines suggest (76° versus 78°), but not substantially.

Energy conservation goals, like 65° for daytime home heating, are not intended to produce absolute uniformity. Obviously, some people, especially the elderly and the inactive, will want to keep their thermostats set higher than others. Rather the goal is to reduce the average thermostat setting to 65°. Thus it is instructive to examine average thermostat settings of various population subgroups. These are presented in Table 1, grouped by income factors, age and health factors, and residential factors.

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[1] Winter Survival: A Consumer's Guide to Winter Preparedness. Department of Energy, No. DOE/OPA-0019R(2-79). Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

There is currently no difference to speak of between the mean temperatures among households. Households with elderly residents or those in ill health tend to keep their houses only one degree warmer during the winter.[2] Even where we would expect the largest difference in home heating, a comparison between those whose landlords pay for their heat and all others, we find only one degree difference. Virtually the same story occurs when we look at air conditioning. There is little variation among subgroups: people in the bigger cities, people with more money tend to keep their houses about one degree cooler than others. Although their consistency indicates that these differences are probably real enough, they are minor and unimportant. The overall conclusion is that there is a remarkable uniformity in heating and cooling among Nebraskans. Regardless of their ability to meet high utility bills, regardless of their age, residence, or health, Nebraskans heat their homes to 69° during the day, turn it down an average of two degrees at night, and cool their homes to 76° in the summer. It might also be added that this is regardless of federal conservation guidelines.

Current conformity to federal guidelines is thus very low. The question arises as to how great an effort Nebraskans have made to reduce their energy use and whether all groups have participated equally in this effort. Table 2 presents the percent in each group who have changed their behavior to a more conservative use of energy by lowering their thermostat setting in the Winter and raising it in the Summer.

Overall these data indicate that a significant proportion of Nebraskans have been immune to requests to reduce energy consumption. Only 52 percent of our respondents reported that daytime temperatures in their homes were lower than in 1973 and 30 percent had lowered their thermostat setting in the last year. Changes in nighttime heating and in air conditioning were even smaller: only 21 and 16 percent respectively had been more conservative in their use of energy in the last year.

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[2] Although we defined anyone over 65 as elderly, even when we look at households with residents over 80, we find the average daytime winter thermostat setting is only two degrees higher than average or 71°.

It is instructive to examine conservation efforts by various population subgroups. These are presented in Table 2 grouped by income, age, and health, and residential factors. The data indicate considerable variation in conservation efforts over subgroups, especially between 1973 and 1979.

By income it appears that the greatest conservation through thermostat adjustments between 1973 and 1979 took place among the better off groups: sixty percent of the respondents with family incomes over $20,000 or those who rated their incomes above average had lowered their thermostats whereas only 40 percent of the poorer groups did so. Taken in conjunction with the current uniformity among income groups, these data suggest that there must have been considerable disparity in heating in 1973 such that greater warmth went with greater income. Much of this disparity in daytime heating seems to have been ironed out between 1973 and 1977: all income categories were similar in their attempts to lower their thermostats during the last year.

Changes in nighttime heating and in air conditioning patterns have been smaller since 1977 than changes in daytime heating. While the differences among income groups are not large, it again appears that the greatest changes have taken place in the upper income groups. This pattern suggests that more may be at work in producing conservation than increased cost; were that so we would expect the greatest changes to appear in the lower income groups.

In terms of health and age, it appears that those respondents in poor health or those in homes with an elderly resident are least likely to have turned down their thermostats in the winter or to have raised their thermostat in the summer. Note that this suggests that in 1973 the elderly had lower temperatures than younger people and that the effect of subsequent change is to produce relative uniformity.

The data in Table 2 by residence indicate that apartment dwellers and people who do not pay their own utility bills are the least likely to have made conservation efforts. In terms of heating and cooling, people in rural areas and Western Nebraska have been slower to turn down their thermostats and residents of Lincoln and Southeast Nebraska the quickest.

Overall these data suggest that, while half of the population responded to appeals to adjust their thermostats for energy saving, a large majority of Nebraskans have no enthusiasm for this means of energy conservation: only 20-30 percent of the households in Nebraska reduced energy use through thermostat adjustment within the last year. There is substantial variation in extent of compliance with recommendations showing that the poor, the ill, the elderly, and the rural parts of the population have made the fewest recent cutbacks. The fact that these groups currently have energy use patterns very similar to the rest of the population suggests that they may have been less extravagent with energy use in the past than other groups. The effect of increasing prices and the energy crisis has been the strongest for those who were previously using more energy--the healthy, the young, the well off, and the urban segments of the population.

It is clear that price increases in the range experienced by March, 1979, were not sufficient to encourage widespread energy conservation. Nor does it appear that solely economic motives are behind the energy reductions that have so far taken place. If this were so, we would expect to find the most conservative thermostat settings and the greatest reductions among the poorer segments of our society. Since the opposite seems to be true, we speculate that it may be other values favoring conservation and general public spirit which have effected changes in energy use.

In order to test this hypothesis, we present energy use changes by several measures of attitudes and values. Table 3 cross-classifies energy reduction by respondent's education, by a measure of public participation, and by attitudes toward a parallel issue--water conservation.

Education is often correlated with greater knowledge and interest in public issues. Thus the question here is whether presumably greater knowledge of energy issues has had any effect on behavior. The data in Table 3 indicate that indeed it has: the greater one's education, the more likely are reductions in energy use for heating and cooling. There is, of course, a strong correlation between education and income and it is possible that greater awareness of the energy crisis is behind the substantial decrease in energy use among the higher income groups that we noted in Table 2.

Political participation was measured by asking respondents whether they had engaged in any of the following behaviors in the last year: voting, writing a letter to a newspaper, attending a meeting of the school board or city council, or working in an organization to do something about a community problem. If these activities indicate a public-spirited outlook and an interest and involvement with community welfare, it is possible that they may help to explain energy conservation, especially among those who can afford not to conserve. The data indicate that indeed citizens who are active participants in community affairs are more likely to have adjusted their thermostats to save, especially since 1973.

The last set of items in Table 3 shows thermostat changes by attitudes toward water conservation. If approval of water regulation is taken as an indicator of values favoring conservation, we would expect to find that respondents who favor water regulation will also be those most apt to have voluntarily cut back their own resource use. We do find that those favoring water regulation are more likely to have reduced home energy use than those opposing it. The differences are consistent, but not large.

Other Conservation Measures

We noted in the beginning that there are two ways to conserve energy in home heating. One was to have a colder house and the other was to build better houses so that the same degree of heat was achieved with less energy use. While the data just reviewed indicate that Nebraskans are reluctant to decrease their comfort level in order to save energy, the survey data also show that many Nebraskans undertook significant investments in order to reduce energy use in their homes: 55 percent added weatherstripping or window caulking, 24 percent added storm windows and 21 percent storm doors, 44 percent ceased heating unused rooms, 22 percent added insulation to the attic of their homes and 15 percent added insulation to the walls. Others purchased better drapes or installed more efficient heaters. All of these figures refer to conservation measures taken within the last two years; many more Nebraskans acted earlier to reduce home energy use.

Overall 79 percent of Nebraskan households had undertaken at least one of these voluntary conservation measures over the last two years. Thus while Nebraskans have generally hesitated to follow federal guidelines on thermostat settings, the majority of them are willing to invest their labor and money in order to preserve an existing life style and level of comfort with lower energy use. Because many of these conservation efforts require spending money to save money, however, we would expect that these conservation measures would be unequally available to all Nebraskans.

If we examine utilization of these other conservation measures by the same background factors that we looked at earlier, we do in fact find significant differences in the extent to which subgroups have implemented conservation efforts (Table 4). The two most salient factors influencing conservation are income and housing status.

As expected, respondents with higher incomes are more likely to have engage in one or more of these conservation measures. Data on housing status, however, indicate that incentives to invest may be as important as ability to invest: respondents who are renting their homes and especially those who are renting apartments are least likely to have implemented one of these conservation measures. Because almost all of these alternative measures involve capital expenditures, it is understandable that renters have been unwilling to spend money to raise someone else's property values. Unfortunately, because most renters pay heating and cooling costs themselves, there is little incentive for landlords to introduce energy saving measures.

The other people on this table indicate that respondents who are healthier, younger, living in rural areas, or in the South Central part of the state are more apt to have engaged in one of these energy saving practices. These findings are probably due to the fact that age and health are related to income and that regional distribution is related to housing status. These two factors, economic ability and economic incentive, seem to be the driving forces behind most alternative conservation measures.

Discussion

Home heating and cooling represent a significant proportion of all of Nebraska's energy use. Recent figures show that heating and cooling represent 75 percent of all home energy use and a significant 22 percent of the entire state's energy use.[3] Thus, this is an arena in which increased conservation could have an important impact on overall energy use.

The data in this report give a mixed picture of the success of voluntary conservation efforts. Most Nebraskans keep their daytime thermostats at 69°, within four degrees of the federal guidelines. In spite of increasingly dire warnings, however, only half acknowledge reducing their thermostat setting during the last six years. In terms of nighttime winter thermostat settings, only 30 percent report having lowered their thermostat setting in the last year and there is, striking agreement over the state on a setting of 67°--a full twelve degrees above suggested federal guidelines.

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[3] 1977 Nebraska Energy Consumption. Prepared for Senator Don Wesely, Nebraska State Legislature, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68509. July 1979.

When we look at those people who have conserved home energy use, we find that the families that have the highest incomes have made the most reductions in home energy use. This suggests that the relationship between energy cost and energy use is neither simple nor direct. Values and attitudes seem to influence energy use as much as income or age. It may be that the connection between energy use and income will become clearer when energy costs increase still more, but at the time of the survey home thermostat settings for heating and cooling were not strongly related to economic factors.

While Nebraskans have been generally reluctant to comply with recommendations to alter their thermostat settings, they have shown significant willingness to spend time and money to reduce energy waste in their homes. Again, however, we find that the increasing cost of energy is not sufficient to encourage immediate large-scale conservation. Capital investment in energy conservation, for example to install insulation or a new heater, is a long-term investment. A significant proportion of Nebraskans cannot afford this investment. Another significant proportion do not have sufficient financial incentive to do so. This is demonstrated by the fact that only 33 percent of apartment dwellers used conservation measures other than thermostat adjustments compared to 83 percent in single family houses.

Survey data suggest to us that building codes need to be adopted to require new construction to meet high standards of energy efficiency and perhaps even the retrofitting of older homes and apartment buildings. In addition, current programs to help low-income homeowners reduce energy waste must be strengthened.

In conclusion, NASIS-79 showed that the relationship between energy cost and energy use is neither simple nor direct. It appears that besides solely economic motives there are many others behind the energy reductions that have so far taken place. Clearly, if new and substantial energy savings are to be achieved, more pressure, economic and social, will have to be applied. While many homeowners reduced energy waste, there is much left to be done.

The survey data showing a very high degree of non-compliance with nighttime thermostat guidelines indicate both an area of high potential savings and an area where there are obviously some obstacles to public acceptance. These obstacles need to be identified and overcome.

Table 1. Mean Thermostat Settings for Daytime and Nighttime Heating During the Winter of 1978-79 and for Cooling During the Summer of 1978.

	Heating			Cooling	
	Daytime Setting	Nighttime Setting	Number	Setting	Number
TOTAL	69	67	1741	76	955
Household Income*					
Less than $10,000	70	67	355	78	233
$10,000 - $19,999	69	67	473	76	374
$20,000 and over	69	67	522	75	502
Subjective Income					
Far below average	69	67	48	76	18
Below average	69	66	332	77	151
Average	69	67	985	76	523
Above average	69	67	376	75	257
Health Rating					
Excellent	69	67	712	76	407
Good	69	67	773	76	426
Fair	69	67	223	76	95
Poor	70	67	52	75	24
Chronic Health Problem					
Yes	70	67	428	76	215
No	69	67	1333	76	738
Presence of Residents Over 65					
Yes	70	66	401	77	171
No	69	67	1342	76	746
Housing Structure					
Detached Single Family Dwelling	69	67	1515	76	792
Apartment	70	68	115	76	101
Other	70	67	113	78	25

Table 1. Mean Thermostat Settings for Daytime and Nighttime Heating During the Winter of 1978-79 and for Cooling During the Summer of 1978. (Continued)

	Heating			Cooling	
	Daytime Setting	Nighttime Setting	Number	Setting	Number
Person Responsible for Utility Payments					
Respondent	69	67	1564	76	830
Landlord	70	67	177	76	87
City Size					
Rural Area	69	66	263	76	105
Less than 10,000	69	66	600	77	267
10,000 - 49,999	69	67	291	76	161
Lincoln	69	67	185	77	118
Omaha	69	67	404	75	266
Region					
Panhandle	69	66	112	79	24
Southwest	69	66	171	77	69
South Central	69	66	248	76	118
North	69	66	213	77	98
Greater Omaha Area	69	67	569	75	373
Southeast	69	67	430	77	235

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*Because number of refusals and don't know responses vary by question, the number of respondents is not always the same for each variable. This is important only for household income, for which twenty percent of the respondents refused to provide an answer.

Table 2. Percent Changing Thermostat Settings Toward Reduced Energy Use.

	Daytime Heating		Nighttime Heating	Air Conditioning
	Since 1973	Since 1977	Since 1973	Since 1973
TOTAL	52%	30%	21%	16%
Household Income*				
Less than $10,000	41%	32%	17%	12%
$10,000 - $19,999	51	29	23	19
$20,000 and over	61	28	22	17
Subjective Income				
Far below average	36%	30%	17%	15%
Below average	52	32	22	13
Average	49	28	20	16
Above Average	60	28	20	18
Health Rating				
Excellent	57%	28%	21%	17%
Good	50	29	20	14
Fair	42	31	22	18
Poor	37	28	10	17
Chronic Health Problem				
Yes	44%	26%	19%	18%
No	54	30	21	15
Presence of Residents Over 65				
Yes	37%	22%	12%	11%
No	54	31	22	16
Housing Structure				
Detached Single Family Dwelling	52%	29%	20%	15%
Apartment	36	23	18	9
Other	44	32	21	12

Table 2. Percent Changing Thermostat Settings Toward Reduced Energy Use. (Continued)

	Daytime Heating		Nighttime Heating	Air Conditioning
	Since 1973	Since 1977	Since 1973	Since 1973
Person Responsible for Utility Payments				
Respondent	52%	29%	20%	16%
Landlord	48	26	19	10
City Size				
Rural Area	43%	28%	17%	10%
Less than 10,000	50	28	19	14
10,000 - 49,999	53	32	23	13
Lincoln	60	35	25	26
Omaha	49	25	19	14
Region				
Panhandle	33%	26%	15%	6%
Southwest	46	26	21	15
South Central	55	35	22	14
North	50	28	17	12
Greater Omaha Area	50	25	19	14
Southeast	54	33	21	18

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*Because number of refusals and don't know responses vary by question, the number of respondents is not always the same for each variable. This is important only for household income, for which twenty percent of the respondents refused to provide an answer.

Table 3. Percent Changing Thermostat Setting Toward Reduced Energy Use by Education, Political Participation, and Attitudes Toward Water Conservation.

	Daytime Heating		Night-time	Air Conditioning	Number	
	Since 1973	Since 1977	Since 1977	Since 1978	Heating	Cooling
Education						
Less than high school	36	28	16	16	309	120
High school, 12 years	52	28	20	20	731	380
College, 1-3 years	54	32	22	22	419	241
College, 4 years	58	24	21	21	178	119
College, 5+ years	68	30	23	23	125	95
Political Participation						
Highly Active (3 or more activities)	59	30	21	16	596	612
Active (1 activity)	50	28	20	16	864	440
Inactive (0 activity)	40	28	20	13	324	214
Water Conservation Attitudes*						
Regulate Farm						
Yes	54	30	20	15	631	431
No	48	22	18	17	241	160
Regulate Business						
Yes	53	30	21	15	637	425
No	53	26	17	13	211	149
Regulate Private Citizen Use						
Yes	55	30	19	17	462	303
No	47	27	20	12	422	293

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*These questions were asked on only half the sample.

Table 4. Percent Using at Least One Conservation Measure Other Than Thermostat Adjustment.

	Percent
TOTAL	79
Household Income	
Less than $10,000	67
$10,000 - $19,999	83
$20,000 and Over	83
Subjective Income	
Far below average	75
Below average	77
Average	79
Above average	81
Health Rating	
Excellent	81
Good	79
Fair	75
Poor	68
Chronic Health Problem	
Yes	77
No	80
Presence of Residents Over 65	
Yes	72
No	80
Housing Structure	
Detached Single Family Dwelling	83
Apartment	33
Other	70
Housing Status	
Renting	65
Buying	86
Owning	81
City Size	
Rural Area	85
Less than 10,000	80
10,000 - 49,999	80
Lincoln	68
Omaha	70
Region	
Panhandle	78
Southwest	82
South Central	89
North	84
Greater Omaha Area	72
Southeast	77

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1979 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1979 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $7.50.
2	Taxes: Are They Fair? Susan Welch and Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
3	Nebraska's Children -- Learning to Work. Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: $ .75.
4	Nebraskans' Evaluation of Their State Government. Alan Booth and Susan Welch. Price: $ .50.
5	Nebraskans and State Water Policy: Part I. Susan Welch and Gordon Kissel. Price: $ .50.

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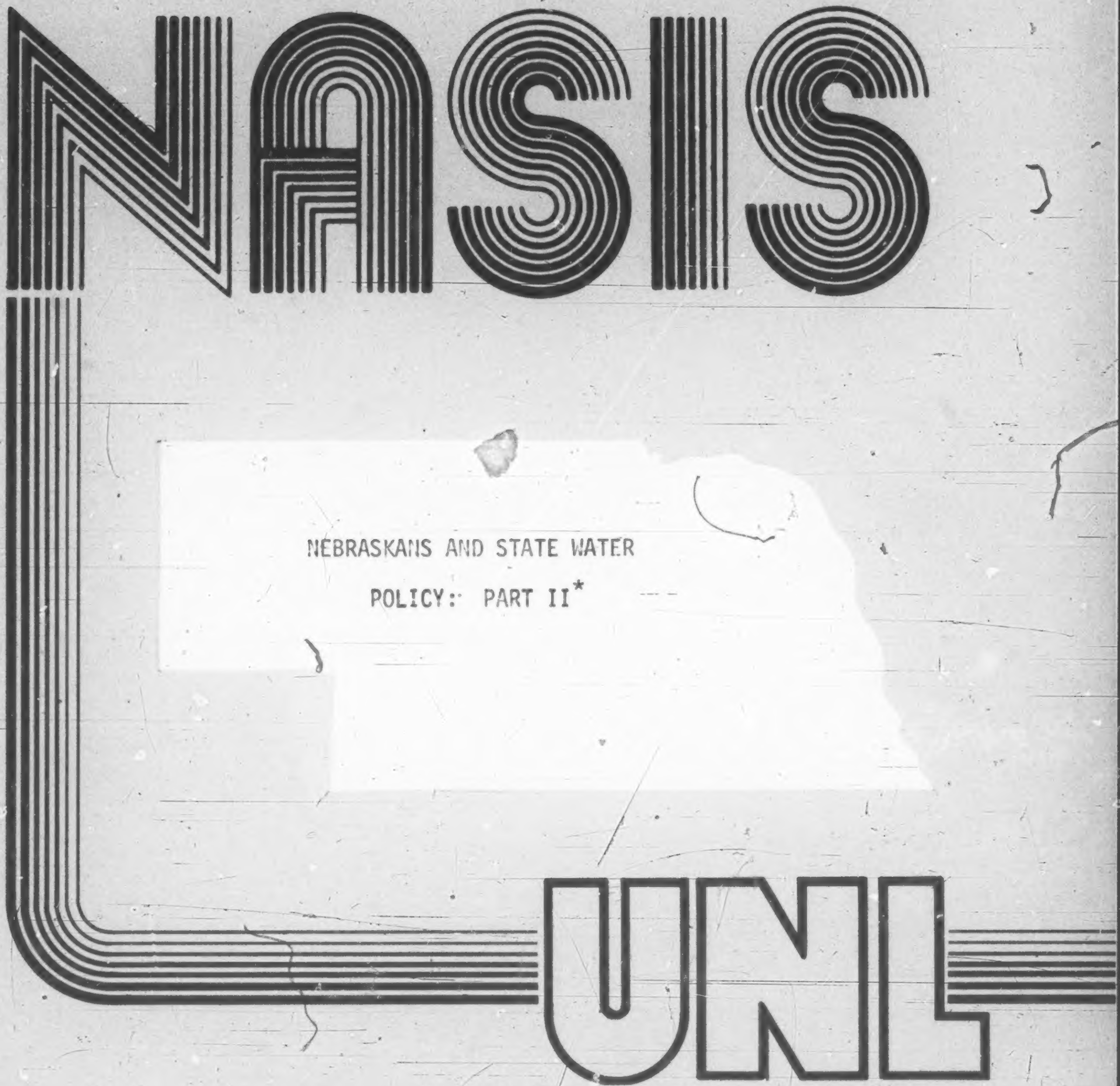

NEBRASKANS AND STATE WATER POLICY: PART II*

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
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NASIS-79 #7

NEBRASKANS AND STATE WATER POLICY: PART II*

Susan Welch
and
Gordon Kissel
Department of Political Science

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*The work upon which this article is based was supported in part by funds provided by the Office of Water Research and Technology, project number A-058-NEB, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., as authorized by the Water Research and Development Act of 1978. The views herein do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of this office. The assistance of Robert Miewald and Alan Booth is gratefully acknowledged.

Price: $ .50

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1979 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the third Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In 1979 a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1979 survey are part of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977 and 1978. They will be re-interviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 40 minutes and included questions about environment, health, crime, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

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ABSTRACT

As part of the 1979 NASIS questionnaire, over 900 people were asked a series of questions about water policy. This report discusses the findings concerning regulation of water for agricultural use. Most Nebraskans do favor such regulation--by a wide margin. There is less consensus on who should do the regulating, but local governments and Natural Resource Districts are the first and second choice of most. Minorities of less than 20% favor self-regulation by irrigators or regulation by the state; the federal government is favored by only a few. Strong consensus appears on types of regulation that should be implemented:

----most favor limiting the number of wells in a certain area

----most favor limiting water drawn from a well each year

----most oppose a moratorium on new well drilling, though there are regional differences here

----most oppose taxing water drawn from wells

----most oppose taxing water drawn from streams

Most Nebraskans have not heard of one of the more commonly discussed and controversial suggestions for mitigating the water problem--transbasin diversion. Of those who have heard of it and have opinions one way or another, more oppose it than favor it.

These opinions suggest that Nebraskans may be ahead of their elected officials in wanting action on this important policy problem. There is probably more agreement among the public than public officials had guessed.

Introduction

What policies should be implemented concerning water for agricultural use? This is one of the most important public policy issues in Nebraska. Agriculture is a keystone of the state's economy and water is essential to its productivity. Recent declines in ground water levels in some parts of the state have produced serious discussion about what, if anything, we should do to conserve our water resources. There are two general but distinct alternatives available to policy makers. One alternative is to monitor water use closely and regulate where necessary so that water will continue to be available, though in some cases on a more limited scale than what users would wish. The other alternative is to let each irrigator and other user look out for his or her own best economic interests now, using as much water as desired, hoping that technological solutions or natural increments in groundwater levels will solve tomorrow's problems in due time.

Traditionally, in Nebraska, farmers in water short areas have been more predisposed to regulation and conservation than farmers in areas where water shortages are not so immediate. In the latter case, the propensity has been to advocate "self-regulation" which is really no regulation at all. Then, too, irrigators have, as one might expect, tended to favor self-regulation. Policy makers have responded by setting up Groundwater Conservation Districts and later Natural Resource Districts to monitor water use. Though hearings about possible regulation have been held by a few N.R.D.'s, no strong regulatory action has yet been taken by the state or by these Districts. Is this policy of inaction favored by the people of the state? Rarely has the public been asked what they think about this policy area which is of crucial concern to them. This paper reports on a study of the attitudes of Nebraskans toward water policy affecting agricultural use. The data are from a survey of nearly 1900 Nebraskans randomly selected and interviewed in a February-March 1979 telephone survey by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Fifty percent of the Nebraskans sampled (or over 900) were asked the questions pertaining to water policy. An earlier report showed that: 1) most Nebraskans believe that we have a water shortage now or will in the next 20 years; 2) most favor regulation of water for business and household use; 3) most favor government controls or standards for water use rather than higher prices or taxation. This current paper reports attitudes about regulation of water for agricultural use.

Findings

Table 1 indicates that Nebraskans overwhelmingly favor some kind of regulation of water for agricultural use: Two-thirds favor, less than a quarter oppose, with the rest undecided. At this general level, then, a consensus is found; most favor regulation of this scarce resource. However, consensus is not so great concerning who should do the regulating. Most favor either the N.R.D.'s or local government. Over 60 percent favor one or the other of these locally based organizations. Since we did not ask which local government the respondents favored, we cannot be more specific. Presumably most of the respondents had the county government in mind, since our question asked "local government - such as counties." Slightly less than 20 percent believed that the regulation should be done by the individual irrigator, and an almost equal percent said that the state government should do the regulating. Only 2 percent favored the federal government providing the regulation. We asked those who favored individual regulation what their second choice would be. Again, most favored either the N.R.D.'s or the local government as the regulatory body.

We also asked those who had initially opposed regulation which body they would favor doing the regulation if such regulation were mandated. Here, the largest percent chose the individual irrigator (32%), followed closely by the N.R.D.'s (26%), and local government (24%). Fourteen percent chose the state and three percent the national government as the regulatory body if regulation were mandated.

As one might expect, there are some interesting subgroup differences in preferences for regulating body. Table 2 shows that farmers are more likely to favor self-regulation, rural non-farm people to favor local governments, and those in communities over 2500, including Lincoln and Omaha, to favor regulation by the N.R.D.'s. The choice of the second largest group of people from communities of 2500 and over is the local government; the second and third largest groups of farmers favor the N.R.D.'s, then local government. Rural nonfarmers favor N.R.D.'s or self-regulation after local government. In sum, if we look at the population by place of residence, N.R.D.'s are the first or second choice of each subgroup, though individual regulation is most favored by farmers, and local government by the rural nonfarmers. The federal government is favored as the regulatory source by very few, while state government has a modest amount of support in each category. An interesting sidelight here is that almost all of those farmers who already irrigate their land (unfortunately there are only 16 of them in our sample) want self-regulation; dryland farmers are almost equally divided among self-regulation, N.R.D. regulation, and local government regulation.

Regional differences are also apparent in support for different regulatory bodies. For example, residents of the Southwest and South Central are almost twice as likely to favor individual regulation than are Nebraskans in other parts of the state. Those in the North and the Panhandle are more likely to favor local government regulation than any other form, but Nebraskans in the rest of the state favor regulation by N.R.D's. Omahans favor state regulation substantially more than other Nebraskans.

Attitudes toward who should regulate also vary by education. More educated Nebraskans are much more likely to favor regulation by N.R.D.'s than are Nebraskans with little education. However, Nebraskans with little education are more likely to favor regulation by local government than those with more education. Nebraskans who have a high school education or less are also more likely to favor "self-regulation." One reason for the differences in views toward N.R.D.'s among groups with different education levels is that many Nebraskans have not even heard of N.R.D.'s. Table 3 indicates that less than 1/3 of Nebraskans have even definitely heard of N.R.D.'s while another 1/4 think they have heard of them. N.R.D.'s are much more visible to those with more education and to those living in rural areas. Residents of Lincoln and Omaha are least likely to have heard of the N.R.D.'s.

The fact that only a portion of Nebraskans have heard of the N.R.D.'s and that some who claimed they had not heard of them later in the questionnaire picked them as an appropriate regulatory body means that the public is still probably flexible in their choice of such a body. With further information, some members of the public might change their opinion about who should regulate. It does seem clear, however, that the public does prefer local to state or national regulation in this policy area.

Thus far we have discussed regulation in general. Of more specific interest are attitudes toward various types of regulatory activity. Table 4 summarizes views toward a variety of forms of regulation. A vast majority of Nebraskans favor limiting the number of irrigation wells in a given area; over two-thirds favor and only fifteen percent oppose this. Similar proportions favor and oppose limiting the amount of water drawn from a well each year. On the other hand, a majority of Nebraskans oppose simply stopping the drilling of new wells in water short areas (28 percent favor, 53 percent oppose). Even fewer Nebraskans support taxing water drawn from wells (20 percent support) or streams (21 percent support), with about two-thirds opposing each alternative. Thus, as with regulation of water for business and household use, Nebraskans favor controls rather than higher prices as mechanisms for limiting water use in agriculture. They are not entirely consistent in favoring solutions that give the advantage to old or new users. Limiting water drawn from a well each year would seem to affect current and potential irrigators equally, but limiting the number of wells in a given area would tend to favor the already established irrigator. However, the public was not ready to shut out new users, as evidenced by their opposition to moratoria on new wells.

There were few substantial differences in terms of favoring these alternatives on the part of Nebraskans from different regions, types of residence or education. One exception was that residents of the Panhandle were much more in favor of stopping well drilling entirely (48%) than were residents in other regions (30 to 37%). This might be thought to reflect the greater urgency of the water shortage situation in the Panhandle, although shortages there have not been as great as in other parts of Nebraska such as the Southwest. A moratorium on drilling new wells was also much more likely to be favored by those with less education (43% of those without a high school degree, 38% with a high school degree) than those with more (20% of those with a college degree). Differences in regional and educational groups were also found in attitudes toward taxing water drawn from wells. This alternative was much more likely to be favored by Nebraskans from the North (29%), the Southeast (28%), and Omaha (24%) than by the rest of the state (13 to 18%). And both very well educated Nebraskans (30%) and the least educated group of Nebraskans (30%) were more likely to favor this form of taxation than those in the middle-education groups.

Finally, we asked Nebraskans if they favored transbasin diversion, one alternative that has been discussed as a possible partial solution to our water problems. Transbasin diversion would transport water from one river basin to another, where water is in shorter supply. First, most Nebraskans (77%) had never heard of this proposal, while only 12% definitely had heard. Of those who had heard of transbasin diversion or who thought they had heard of it, only 29% favored it, while 37% opposed it. The remainder of the sample thought whether they would ultimately favor such a solution would depend on other factors such as the cost, ecological damage, and the like.

Conclusions

Water policy has been a frequently discussed area in the press and among state officials in the past several years. We find this concern reflected in the attitudes of our sampled population. Most are concerned about the possibility of a water shortage. Most favor regulation of water for business, household, and for agricultural use. This paper has reported on attitudes about regulation of water for agricultural use. An overwhelmingly large proportion of Nebraskans do favor regulation of this important water use. There are substantial differences of opinion as to what group should do the regulating, but large proportions favor either N.R.D.'s or local governmental bodies. Some favor only self-regulation by irrigators; this view appears particularly frequently among irrigators themselves, though we have too few of them in our sample to draw any concrete conclusions about their attitudes. On the whole it appears that while N.R.D.'s are still unknown by a goodly number of Nebraskans, among those who know about them, they have gained a good deal of legitimacy as potential water regulators.

As to specific forms of regulation, we asked about only a few of the many possible. Generally support was strong for limiting the number of wells per area and for limiting the amount of water drawn from wells each year. Little support was displayed for a moratorium on well drilling (except by residents of the Panhandle) or by taxation of water drawn from streams and wells. There was little knowledge about transbasin diversion, and the plurality of those who did know something about it were against it.

These questions only scratch the surface of what is a complex area of public policy. Yet, it would appear that in this area (as in others) the public is out in front of its elected officials in not only being aware that a problem exists, but being willing to do something about it. Some opposition to water regulation will always exist, especially on the part of those being regulated; however, these data would seem to show that a reservoir of support for regulation of this scarce resource does exist.

Table 1. Support for Regulation of Agricultural Water Use.

	Yes	No	DK
Regulate Farm Irrigation?	67%	24%	9%
Of those responding "Yes" -			
Who should regulate?			
Individual irrigator	18%		
N.R.D.'s	33		
Local government	31		
State government	16		
Federal government	2		
Of those responding "No" -			
If mandated by government, who should regulate?			
Individual irrigator		32%	
N.R.D.'s		26	
Local government		24	
State government		14	
Federal government		3	

Table 2. Sources of Support for Different Regulatory Agencies.

	Total	N.R.D.'s	Local	State	Federal	Individual
Community Type						
Lincoln or Omaha	100%	40%	28%	22%	3%	7%
2,500 to 50,000	100	40	29	14	1	16
Rural Nonfarm	100	21	41	14	3	21
Rural Farm	100	26	24	12	0	38
Region						
Panhandle	100%	35%	39%	7%	5%	14%
Southwest	99	36	26	8	0	28
South Central	100	28	29	12	1	30
North	100	23	42	15	1	18
Omaha	100	35	26	23	3	13
Southeast	100	36	31	17	2	14
Education						
Less than high school graduate	101%	18%	46%	12%	5%	20%
High school graduate	99	29	29	16	1	24
Some college	100	39	32	15	2	12
College graduate	101	50	18	20	2	11

Table 3. Awareness of Natural Resource Districts

	Definitely Yes	Think So	No
Heard of Natural Resource Districts (N.R.D.)?	30%	24%	47%

	Yes	Uncertain	No or Never Heard of Them
Ever Voted for N.R.D. Board?	21%	6%	73%

Percent Who Have Heard of N.R.D.'s by Group

	Definitely Yes	Think So
Farm	46%	30%
Rural Nonfarm	31	22
Towns of 2,500 to 50,000	30	27
Lincoln and Omaha	21	20
Less than high school graduate	23%	22%
High school graduate	26	26
Some college	33	24
College graduate	42	23

Table 4. Support for Various Methods of Regulation of Water for Agricultural Use.

	Yes	No	DK
Limit Number of Wells in a Given Area	69%	15%	15%
Limit Water Drawn from a Well in a Given Year	70	15	15
Stop Drilling New Wells	28	53	20
Tax Water Drawn from Streams	21	64	15
Tax Water Drawn from Wells	20	66	14

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1979 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1979 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $7.50.
2	Taxes: Are They Fair? Susan Welch and Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
3	Nebraska's Children -- Learning to Work. Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: $ .75.
4	Nebraskans' Evaluations of Their State Government. Alan Booth and Susan Welch. Price: $ .50.
5	Nebraskans and State Water Policy: Part I. Susan Welch and Gordon Kissel. Price: $ .50.
6	Energy: Voluntary Household Conservation in Nebraska. Lynn K. White and Nikolai Rudakov. Price: $1.00.

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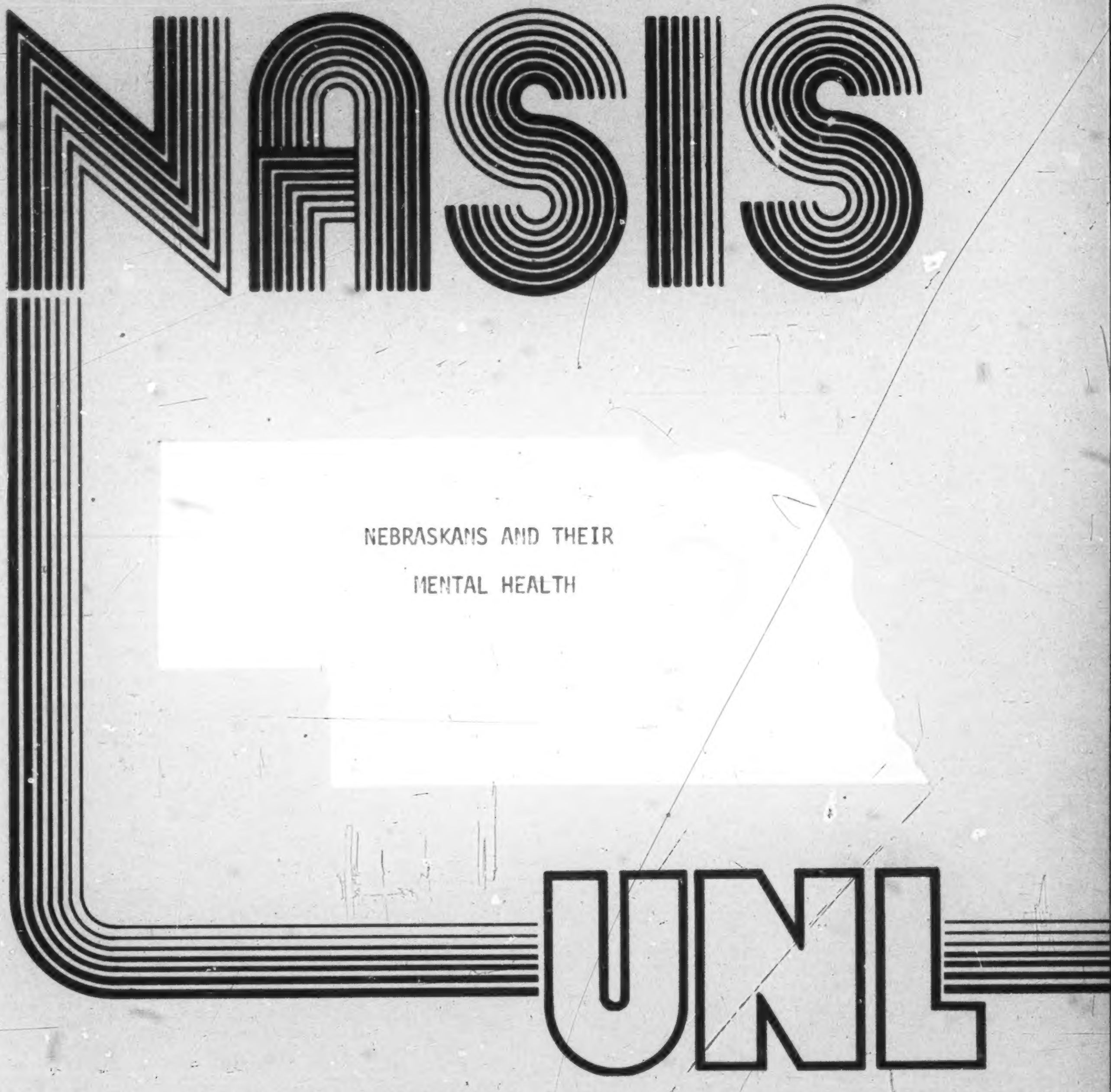

NEBRASKANS AND THEIR MENTAL HEALTH

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

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NASIS-79 #8

NEBRASKANS AND THEIR MENTAL HEALTH

Peter G. Beeson
Nebraska Department of Health

and

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1979 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the third Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In 1979 a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1979 survey are part of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977 and 1978. They will be re-interviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 40 minutes and included questions about environment, health, crime, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, The Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1980 as well as continuing to re-interview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Lynn K. White, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1980 NASIS Prospectus.

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NEBRASKANS AND THEIR MENTAL HEALTH

One of the concerns investigated by the 1979 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS) was the general level of mental health among Nebraskans. Two questions were employed to gauge the experience of mental health problems and the extent to which these kinds of problems affect the lives of Nebraskans. The first question, "Have you ever felt you were going to have a nervous breakdown?" is designed to indicate the number of Nebraskans who experience mental health problems. Epidemologic research has established this question as one of the most predictive questions for estimating mental health problems. The second question, "In the past year, did you cut down on your activities because you were extremely unhappy, nervous, irritable, or depressed?" seeks to determine disability associated with the symptoms of mental health problems.[1]

Sixteen percent of respondents reported having felt they were going to have a nervous breakdown. As an indication of the level of mental health problems in Nebraska, this is remarkably close to the figure (fifteen percent) given by the President's Commission on Mental Health (1978) as the proportion of the population in need of mental health services. This question has been included in NASIS surveys since 1977 and the percent of respondents indicating having had this experience remains consistent at around fifteen percent. In 1957, a national survey using this question found that nineteen percent of the sample said they had experienced the feeling of going to have a nervous breakdown and in 1976 that figure rose to twenty-one percent.[2] It would appear that in Nebraska either the overall level of mental health has changed since 1975 or that Nebraskans, compared to the rest of the country, are less likely to report the experience of mental health problems, or are actually healthier mentally.

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[1] It is unlikely that persons with severe mental disorder are among the respondents in this survey. The severely mentally disabled often live in institutions, nursing homes, board and room houses, and like residences; many are highly transient; they are unlikely to have telephones; and, if a member of a household in the samples, unlikely to be the one interviewed. Therefore, the results of this survey should be viewed as pertaining only to persons experiencing mild to moderate mental health problems.

Seven percent of the respondents reported that their experience of symptoms (nervousness, depression, irritability, etc.) of mental health problems had at sometime during the past year caused them to reduce their usual activities. While seven percent may seem small, projections based on recent population estimates (Bureau of Business Research) indicate that the actual number of Nebraskans affected in this manner last year was in excess of 76,000.[3]

To obtain an idea of whether some people are more likely to experience mental problems than others, we examined the responses to our two basic questions for people in different categories (See Table 3). Women were much more likely to report mental distress than men. And, there was a tendency for the extremes of the age categories (young adult and elderly) to report less mental distress than the middle category (35-59 yrs.). When family types were compared, it was evident that married couples with children who had other relatives (such as an elderly parent) living with them, were more likely to experience mental health problems than couples alone or couples with children. Single parents living with their children were most likely to have mental health problems. Over one-fourth of these reported having the experience of a possible nervous breakdown and one-fifth reported some degree of disability due to symptoms of mental health problems dur-

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2. Joseph Veroff, "General Feelings of Well Being Over a Generation: 1957-1976". Paper presented at the American Psychological Association Meetings, Toronto, 1978.

3. These two basic mental health items are highly interrelated as can be seen from Table 2.

ing the past twelve months. While raising a child single-handed is, no doubt the source of some stress, the recent loss of a spouse through divorce or death could also account for some of the distress. An examination of people living alone did not reveal that they had greater mental problems than married individuals with children. The individuals showing the fewest mental health problems were married people without children.

Those employed full-time seemed to be especially free of mental health problems while those who were unemployed and looking for work were nearly three times as likely to report such problems. Retired persons seemed to be relatively free of mental health problems, while those keeping house and those working part-time made up the middle range.

To gain some idea as to the role of personal finances in causing mental anguish we asked: "What about your financial prospects? Do you feel that you're better off this year than you were two years ago at this time, about the same, or worse off?" Those indicating they were worse off were more likely to report experiencing the possibility of a nervous breakdown and twice as likely to have felt the impact of mental health problems on their daily activities.

Those with less than a high school education were more likely to report mental health problems than high school graduates. Those with training beyond high school were the least likely to have such problems. Perhaps the advanced training gives them more skills to cope with distressing situations.

Contrary to common assumptions there was no apparent difference between rural and urban residents in the tendency to report mental health problems. Those living on farms were least likely to report mental health problems while rural nonfarm residents were higher than all but one of the urban categories. Of the urban categories, Lincoln stood out from the rest in likelihood of having persons report the experience of mental health problems.

These findings generally conform to previous research which consistently shows a strong relationship between mental health problems and various social and demographic factors. From previous research and national policy certain categories of people are assumed to be more "at risk" for the development of mental health problems than the general population. These data support the assumptions which indicate a high risk for women, single parents, the unemployed, those financially bad off, and those with low educational attainment. However, the data do not support the assumptions that the elderly and those living in urban environments are at greater risk than the general population.

Recently there has has been a great deal of discussion about the interrelationship between physical and mental well being. We decided to look at this by comparing the responses to our two mental health items with reports of other medical problems and the use of medical services. The data presented in Table 4 indicate that in all cases those experiencing physical health problems and those most involved in the use of medical services were more likely to report experiencing mental health problems. People who reported they were sick within the last two weeks were also more likely to report mental health problems. Similarly, individuals reporting an illness that had lasted more than three months or who had some condition that limited their ability to carry out routine tasks were more apt to report mental health problems. This tendency is extended to the data on receiving treatment as well. Individuals who had seen a physician several times within the past year or who had been admitted to a hospital during that period were also apt to give affirmative responses to the mental health items during the interview. The medical problems reflected in the responses to these items may be a source of anxiety or depression. On the other hand, the mental distress may be at the root of other medical problems or of seeking medical care. The President's Commission on Mental Health reports that over half of those persons being treated for mental disorders receive that treatment through primary care medical services.

A common assumption is that mental health is directly related to happiness and satisfaction. In order to examine this we compared our two mental health items with the respondents feelings about personal and marital happiness and satisfaction with their job and leisure activities (See Table 5). The vast majority of respondents indicate a general level of personal happiness; are happy with their marriage; and indicate they are satisfied with their work and leisure activities. However, those expressing low happiness and dissatisfaction are more likely to report the nervous breakdown experience and to indicate having cut down on their activities in the past year due to extreme unhappiness, nervousness, irritability, or depression. For example, only ten percent of those who said they were very happy indicated that they had felt like they were going to have a nervous breakdown compared with fifty-three percent of the people who said they were not too happy. These findings show a relationship between mental health and happiness/satisfaction but it is not clear whether mental health problems come first or follow low happiness and dissatisfaction. Finally, it is important to recognize that there is not a one-to-one relationship between the mental health items and the happiness-satisfaction items; some people who say they are very happy and satisfied also report mental health problems and some persons who say they are not too happy and dissatisfied do not report mental health problems.

Our final concern was the relationship between the experience of mental health problems and seeking help. We have already established a relationship between the experience of mental health problems and seeking medical care. All survey respondents were asked: "During the past year, did you seek advice or help with any personal problem?" Ten percent of the sample indicated they had done so. Comparisons of the experience of mental health problems and seeking help for a personal problem (see Table 6) reveals that those experiencing mental health problems were more likely to have sought advice or help with personal problems. However, less than half of those having had the experience of feeling like they were going to have a nervous breakdown and less than one-third of those cutting down on activities due to the experience of symptoms of mental health problems, sought advice or help during the previous year. Persons reporting ever feeling like they were going to have a nervous breakdown were more likely to have sought help or advice than those reporting a reduction in activities due to the experience of symptoms of mental health problems. Table 7 indicates that, of the ten percent who sought help, thirty-one percent sought it from family or friends; thirty percent from a mental health professional or agency; thirteen percent from a doctor; ten percent from clergy; and sixteen percent consulted more than one source. Those who reported experiencing mental health problems were slightly less likely to have sought help from family or friends and significantly less likely to have sought help from clergy. Of those seeking help, respondents reporting on experience of possible nervous breakdown were most likely to seek help from a mental health professional or agency (forty percent) while those respondents reporting impaired activity due to the experience of symptoms of mental health problems were twice as likely as others to seek help or advice from a doctor.

In sum, the NASIS' indicators show approximately fifteen percent of Nebraskans experiencing mental health problems and around one-half that figure reporting that symptoms of mental health problems effected their lives during the year prior to the interview. In all likelihood these figures do not represent those Nebraskans with serious mental disorder which, according to the President's Commission on Mental Health (1978) estimates, could be as high as three percent of the population. The characteristics of single parenthood, unemployment, lowered financial prospects, and low educational attainment were associated with experiencing mental health problems. Surprisingly, there were not significant rural-urban differences. Experience of mental health problems was associated with the experience of physical health problems and seeking medical care. Low personal or marital happiness and dissatisfaction with work or spare time activities was associated with the experience of mental health problems. Those reporting the experience of mental health problems were more likely than others to have sought help or advice for personal problems during the year prior to being interviewed. The data on seeking help shows Nebraskans to be very self-reliant group. In many ways Nebraskans seem to follow the same patterns as the rest of the country but there is some evidence that in certain instances they are different and that they may be slightly better off in terms of the experience of mental health problems.

TABLE 1

Percent reporting mental health problems.

	Yes	N
Have you ever felt you were going to have a nervous breakdown?	16%	1870
In the past year, did you cut down on your activities because you were extremely unhappy, nervous, irritable, or depressed:	7%	1870

TABLE 2

Comparison or responses to Basic Mental Health Questions

		Have you ever felt like you were going to have a nervous breakdown:		
		Yes	No	N
In the past year, did you cut down on your activities because you were extremely unhappy, nervous, irritable, or depressed?	Yes	27%	3.6	135
	No	73%	96.4	1734

TABLE 3

Percent reporting impaired mental health by selected characteristics.

	Percent Reporting Ever Felt Like Going to Have a Nervous Breakdown	Percent reporting Cutting Down on Activities Because They Were Extremely Unhappy, Nervous, Irritable, or Depressed	N
Sex			
Men	11	5	897
Women	19	9	974
Age			
18-34	15	9	741
35-59	18	6	676
60+	13	6	454
Household Type			
Married couple alone	12	5	529
Married couple with dependent children	16	7	904
Married couple with dependent children and other relatives	20	17	42
Single Parent with dependent children	26	20	61
One person household	16	8	192
Group of non-relatives living together	13	7	64
Other	19	14	80
Employment			
Working full-time	13	6	924
Working part-time	19	8	242
Unemployed - looking for work	28	15	29
Retired	11	8	207
Keeping House	20	9	396
Other	11	9	73
Financial Prospects			
Better or same as two years ago	14	6	1494
Worse than two years ago	20	12	365
Education			
Less than high school graduate	17	11	347
High school graduate	18	8	763
Post high school training	13	5	757
Residence			
Omaha	15	7	437
Lincoln	20	11	200
Other Urban	15	6	532
Rural non-farm	18	8	395
Rural farm	12	7	307

TABLE 4

Percent reporting mental health problems and other health problems.

	Percent Reporting Ever Felt Like Going to Have a Nervous Breakdown	Percent Reporting Cutting Down on Activities Because They Were Extremely Unhappy, Nervous, Irritable, or Depressed	N
Were there any days during the past two weeks that you cut down on your activities because you were sick?			
No	14	6	1491
Yes	20	14	380
Do you have any health problems or illness that you have had for more than three months, since March, 1978?			
No	13	6	1402
Yes	24	11	468
Do you have any health or physical condition that limits you in dressing, bathing, eating, working, or keeping house?			
No	15	6	1695
Yes	24	16	175
How many times have you seen a physician in his office or clinic in the last 12 months?			
0	8	3	511
1-2	18	7	744
3-9	23	11	449
10 or more	29	16	151
Were you admitted to a hospital during the past year?			
No	14	6	1568
Yes	25	13	304

TABLE 5

Percent reporting mental health problems related to reports of happiness and satisfaction.

	Percent Reporting Ever Felt Like Going to Have a Nervous Breadkown	Percent Reporting Cutting Down on Activities Because They Were Extremely Unhappy, Nervous, Irritable, or Depressed	N
Taking all things together, how would you say you are these days? Would you say you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?			
Very Happy	10%	4%	774
Pretty Happy	17%	8%	1016
Not Too Happy	53%	39%	78
Taking all things together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?			
Very Happy	12%	4%	885
Pretty Happy	20%	10%	484
Not Too Happy	55%	34%	13
On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work you do -- would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?			
Satisfied	14%	6%	1045
Dissatisfied	18%	12%	118
How satisfied are you with the way you spend your spare time? Would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?			
Satisfied	14%	6%	1596
Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	18%	11%	119
Dissatisfied	33%	22%	154

TABLE 6

Comparisons of reporting mental health problems to seeking help or advice with personal problems.

		Percent Reproting Ever Felt Like Going to Have a Nervous Breakdown?	Percent Reporting Cutting Down on Activities Because They Were Extremely Unhappy, Nervous, Irritable, or Depressed	N
"In the past year, did you seek advice or help with any personal problems?	YES	46%	31%	179
	NO	12%	5%	1685

TABLE 7

For those who sought advice for a personal problem in the past; responses to question: "Where did you receive your advice or help?"

	All Respondents %(N)	Respondents Reporting An Experience of Possible Nervous Breakdown %(N)	Respondents reporting Impaired Activity Due to The Experience Of Symptoms of Mental Health Problems %(N)
Family or Friends	31 (55)	24 (20)	21 (12)
Clergy	10 (18)	5 (4)	2 (1)
Doctor	13 (22)	13 (11)	26 (14)
Mental Health Professional or Agency	30 (53)	40 (33)	32 (17)
Used more than one Source	16 (29)	18 (15)	19 (11)
	100%	100%	100%

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NEBRASKA'S MULTIPLE MELTING POT

Hugh P. Whitt

and

J. Allen Williams, Jr.

Department of Sociology

Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1979 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the third Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In 1979 a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1979 survey are part of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977 and 1978. They will be re-interviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 40 minutes and included questions about environment, health, crime, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

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Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, The Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1980 as well as continuing to re-interview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Lynn K. White, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1980 NASIS Prospectus.

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INTRODUCTION

Israel Zangwell is credited with having popularized the analogy of America as a "melting pot" in his 1909 play by that name. His conception was of the eventual blending of all of the nation's diverse ethnic groups into a single, unique amalgam. The people would have a new culture, different and better than any of the originals -- it would be a hybrid or combination of them all.

Zangwell's single-cauldron imagery of America was questioned by research findings published in 1944 and 1952 by Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy. From her study of marriages in New Haven, Connecticut she found that ethnic group ties were becoming less important, i.e., between 1870 and 1950 there had been a steady increase in marriages between people with different ethnic or national backgrounds. However, marriages continued to occur within each of the major religious groups, Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic. Furthermore, if the religious affiliations were different before marriage, one person typically converted to the religion of the other. The persistence of religious homogamy within marriages indicates, she said, that America has not one melting pot, but three. This conclusion was reiterated by August Hollingshead (1950:624) in his more inclusive report of factors associated with the selection of marriage mates in New Haven:

> From the viewpoint of assimilation, marriages across religious lines are crucial if the triple melting pot is to become a single melting pot. But as Kennedy's and our data show, we are going to have three pots boiling merrily side by side with little fusion between them for an indefinite period.

Research since Kennedy and Hollingshead has tended to focus on either interfaith or interethnic marriage, but not on both simultaneously. Thus research findings have been valuable in helping to better understand the many factors associated with mate selection, but they have only indirectly provided information with respect to the validity of the triple melting pot hypothesis. For example, Thomas's (1951) study of Catholic marriages shows that the out-marriage rate for Catholics varies with their proportion in a given population. This led him to suggest that New Haven is not representative or typical of interfaith marriage rates in other parts of the country. Cahnman (1961) reported that the rate of exogamy among Jews differs by their level of education. Hence, any study of interfaith marriages among Jews should take their educational attainment into consideration. Greeley (1970) has found that out-marriage rates vary considerably among different Protestant denominations. If Kennedy and Hollingshead had examined mixed marriage at the denominational level, their conclusions might have been different. Nevertheless, as useful as these and similar studies have been, they have not really tested the idea of a triple melting pot. To test this hypothesis we need to know both the ethnic and religious characteristics of married couples. If the proposition is correct, we should find that individuals are more likely to have married outside their ethnic than their religious groups and that the most salient feature in this regard is being Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish. Additionally, assuming the continued development of a triple melting pot since the Kennedy and Hollingshead studies, research should find that there has been an increase in ethnic but little variation in the rate of religious intermarriage.

The 1979 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS) provided an opportunity to test the triple melting pot hypothesis and the purpose of this report is to present some of the findings from that study. As will be discussed below, we were able to measure both the religious preferences and ethnicity of married couples and to obtain additional information that allowed us to avoid some of the possible shortcomings of the original studies.

MEASUREMENT

The NASIS study acquired information from a representative sample of 1,882 persons residing in the state who were living in households and eighteen years of age or older. The present report is based on the 1,271 of these individuals who are white and were married and living with a spouse at the time of the interview.[1]

To measure a respondent's ethnicity he or she was asked "From what country or part of the world did your ancestors come?" If a single country was named, this was used to classify the person's ethnicity. Among those answering two or more countries, we asked which one they felt closest to. If one was chosen, this was used to determine ethnicity. Some individuals could not choose between two or more national origins and a few could not name any. Both of these groups were coded as "ethnicity unknown." Ethnicity of the spouse was obtained by asking the respondent the same questions about him or her.

Respondents were asked their religious preference and that of their spouse. If a person answered "Protestant," he or she was asked for the denomination as well. In the present study we made no distinctions among Lutheran synods, Baptist conventions and similar intradenominational divisions. Those indicating no religious preference were coded as "none."

In addition to ethnicity and religion we also obtained measures of certain factors that previous research has found to have a bearing on the choice of a spouse. These were to be used primarily as "control variables" to allow us to better ascertain the independent effects of ethnicity and religion on mate selection. Thus, at the individual level we measured the respondent and spouse's education, age at marriage, and date of marriage. At the structural level we measured the size of the community in which the couple lived and the educational, religious, and ethnic propinquity of each individual. Propinquity, as used here, refers to how close an individual lived to potential spouses who had the same characteristic (education, religion, ethnicity) relative to all potential spouses.[2]

Marital religious homogamy was defined as a husband and wife having the same religion. However, unlike the Kennedy and Hollingshead studies discussed above, Protestants married to Protestants were considered homogamous only if the partners indicated the same denominational preference. Marital ethnic homogamy was defined as present if the husband and wife had the same national origin.

FINDINGS

Among the Nebraskans in the NASIS sample religious homogamy is almost twice as frequent as ethnic homogamy. About eight of every ten (80.4 percent) have a spouse with the same religious preference while slightly more than four in ten (41.5 percent) are married to a person with the same ethnicity. This, of course, establishes that religious homogamy is more common than ethnic homogamy, but it does not demonstrate that either one has an independent effect on mate selection. It is possible, for example, that homogamy occurred not because it was a relevant consideration for marriage but simply because people with the same religious preference or ethnicity lived near each other. Thus, the next step in the analysis was to ascertain whether these factors actually had an influence in choosing a spouse.

Although Nebraska's population includes many different nationalities, the sample sizes of most of these groups are too small for separate analysis. Nevertheless, the findings for the seven largest groups, who together comprise 58 percent of the total, provide information regarding the relevance of ethnicity in mate selection.

As can be seen from the "percent homogamous" column in Table 1, all of the groups have some members who are married to persons with the same national origin. However, the percentages for both sexes show considerable variation. For the males the range is from a low of 11.3 percent among those tracing their ancestry to Denmark to a high of 58.2 percent for those of German descent. The percentages for females are slightly different, but the pattern is essentially the same.

The "adjusted percent homogamous" column in Table 1 shows the percentages after removing the influences of the other mate-selection variables, e.g., education, community size.[3] That the percentages are not changed a great deal offers additional support for the conclusions that ethnicity does influence mate choice and that the particular ethnic group one belongs to makes a difference in the salience of this factor in choosing a husband or wife. These findings, however, do not account for the large variation in ethnic group sizes. Even if ethnicity was totally irrelevant in mate selection, a person from a proportionally large group would be more likely to marry someone from that group than a person from a smaller group.

To control for differences in group size we estimated the "percent homogamous above random selection." The findings are shown in the last column of Table 1. These figures were computed by subtracting the percentage of persons of the opposite sex having the same ethnicity as the subjects from the adjusted percent homogamous. For example, among the males of German origin the adjusted percent who are married homogamously is 53.2. However, 42.7 percent of the women in the sample are of German descent. This may be considered the random probability of marital ethnic homogamy for German-origin males. When this percentage is subtracted from the adjusted percent homogamous we have the percent above chance selection, 10.5 percent in this case. This does not mean, of course, that all of the other homogamous marriages actually occurred by chance selection, but simply that they could have. Examination of the findings in this column suggests that the Czechoslovakian group may be the most likely to be using ethnicity as a part of its mate-selection criteria.[4] Among males those with English backgrounds rank second whereas those of Polish descent rank second among the females.

Generally, the findings presented in Table 1 indicate that ethnicity does have an independent effect on the selection of a spouse and that the strength of this influence is greater in some groups than in others.

The five religious groups largest enough for separate analysis make up 82.7 percent of the sample. The findings for these groups with respect to marital religious homogamy were computed using the same procedures as for assessing the influence of ethnicity on marital choice and are presented in Table 2.

Looking first at the "percent homogamous" column in Table 2 we can see that all of the percentages are large compared with ethnic homogamy. Both male and female Lutherans have the highest percent homogamously married and Baptists the lowest, but the variation in percentages is quite small among all of the groups.

After controlling for the effects of the other factors related to mate selection, we can see from the "adjusted percent homogamous" column in Table 2 that the percentages remain large and the variation among groups is even less than it was before holding the other variables constant. In other words, among the groups in the analysis, regardless of particular religious preference, religious homogamy appears to be an important consideration among couples either in the original choice of a mate or through conversion.

Variations in group size affect the random probability of marital homogamy. Thus, as described above, estimates were made of the "adjusted percent homogamous above random selection." The findings presented in this column of Table 2 suggest that while there may be little difference among religious groups in the actual percent who are married homogamously, Baptists may be somewhat more likely than the others to strive for religious homogamy in marriage. Catholics, on the other hand, appear to place less emphasis on religious homogamy than those in the other groups.

Overall, the findings presented in Table 2 suggest that religious preference does play an important role in marriage, either through mate selection or conversion. However, the data also show that even though a majority in all of the religious groups are homogamously married, there is some variation among groups in the salience of religious preference.

Before attempting to reach any conclusions from the data about the validity of a single or triple melting pot, we examined marital ethnic and religious homogamy by date of marriage. The purpose was to discover whether there has been any trend or movement toward one form of assimilation or another.

The figures in the "percent homogamous" column in Table 3 indicate that there may have been a decline in marital ethnic homogamy up to 1950. At that time there appears to have been a resurgence through the 1960's and then another decline in the 1970's. However, inspection of the findings shown in the "adjusted percent homogamous" column suggests that the observed decline in the 1970's may have been due to factors other than the importance of ethnicity in marital choice. If anything, the relevance of ethnicity in mate selection became even more important during the last decade.

Both the actual and adjusted percents religiously homogamous presented in Table 4 show that there was little change before 1960. However, although the percents remain relatively large, there is a decline in religious homogamy beginning in the 1960's and continuing through the 1970's.

CONCLUSIONS

Historically, cross-cultural marriages have been rather rare. Of course, propinquity played a part in limiting or facilitating contact, but even when the opportunity arose, people tended to avoid those who were socially and culturally different from themselves. This is not very surprising. Study upon study has demonstrated that people tend to feel more comfortable and get along better with those who hold the same values, beliefs, interests, or, in short, with those who are culturally homogamous. From this perspective, the idea of a melting pot might be viewed more as a utopian vision or dream than as a realistic proposition. But, within the context of American society, perhaps the idea is not so farfetched as it might first appear to be. Social and cultural processes such as public education, the mass media, industrialization, participation in the labor force and in the nation's political system have fostered needs that cross ethnic boundaries and have brought people into contact with one another. The result appears to have been the development of a shared culture that is uniquely American. If true, then whether one is of Irish or German descent may have become less and less meaningful.

Religious values and beliefs are a part of the culture, but they are a part that is not necessarily tied to a particular nation or ethnic group. Furthermore, among believers religious values and beliefs are among those most deeply felt and thought important in one's life. Consequently, the idea of a triple melting pot would seem to make a considerable amount of sense. Being of Irish or German descent may become increasingly less important with each generation, but a group's religious heritage need not disappear with the rest of it. That is, as long as the religion "works," gives meaning or purpose to life, it will survive. Thus, the Catholic grandson of an Irishman may meet the Catholic granddaughter of a German and both may consider their Catholicism important, but give little or no attention to the national origin of their ancestors.

On the basis of our survey of Nebraskans we cannot conclude that ethnicity is unimportant as a factor in mate selection. Approximately four in ten are married to a spouse with the same national origin. However, after eliminating the influences of some other factors associated with mate selection, including marrying someone of the same ethnicity by chance, the percent who may be ethnically homogamous by choice becomes much smaller. Even in the group that appears to pay the greatest attention to choosing a spouse with the same ethnic background, those of Czechoslovakian descent, only about one-third are married homogamously.

According to our data, having a religiously homogamous marriage is characteristic of a large majority of Nebraskans. About eight of every ten couples say they have the same religious preference. Even after holding a number of other factors constant, the percent religiously homogamous remains high -- suggesting that this is not only common, but considered by many to be important.

As mentioned, Kennedy and Hollingshead analyzed their data by marriages between members of nationality groups and the three major religious groups in American society. When they found an increase in interethnic marriage, but no appreciable change in the rate of interfaith marriage, they concluded that the United States has a triple melting pot, a Protestant pot, a Catholic pot, and a Jewish pot. The Nebraska sample did not include enough Jewish respondents for separate analysis, but had we combined all of the Protestants into one group, we would have concluded that the state's married population is at least closer to a double than a single pot. Analyzing the data by Protestant denomination gives us a different picture. Nebraska has a multiple melting pot. That is, interethnic marriages are relatively common, but people tend to maintain religiously homogamous marriages, both within the Catholic Church and within the various Protestant denominations of Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian. It seems likely that the numerically smaller religious bodies function in much the same way, but we cannot be sure without additional data for further analysis.

At the outset of this report we quoted August Hollingshead's 1950 conclusion about the future of assimilation. It was his view that the melting pot would continue "boiling merrily side by side with little fusion between them for an indefinite period." Up to 1950 the Nebraska data show the same pattern as the one Hollingshead found in New Haven, a steady decline in marital ethnic homogamy and no significant change in marital religious homogamy. Interestingly, the last thirty years have not shown a clear continuation of these trends. The percentage of married couples who are ethnically homogamous has remained about the same in Nebraska since 1950 and the percents religiously homogamous have decreased since

1960. Any explanation of why these events have occurred and what their implications are for the future must be "beyond the data." Nevertheless, for whatever reasons, it does appear that the various melting pots may be boiling less vigorously in the years ahead and that a slow fusion may be beginning to occur.

Table 1. Marital Ethnic Homogamy in Nebraska, 1979

National Origin	Number[a]	Percent Homogamous	Adjusted Percent Homogamous[b]	Adjusted Percent Homogamous Above Random Selection[c]
Males				
Czechoslovakia	53	42.8	39.9	33.5
Denmark	41	11.3	16.3	12.7
England	109	37.5	39.6	25.5
Germany	375	58.2	53.2	10.5
Ireland	84	21.0	28.2	18.8
Poland	28	19.7	21.3	18.9
Sweden	50	21.8	24.3	16.8
Females				
Czechoslovakia	55	41.4	41.6	35.3
Denmark	30	15.5	19.3	14.4
England	119	34.2	35.2	22.3
Germany	361	59.5	55.3	10.9
Ireland	79	22.3	29.4	19.3
Poland	20	27.8	31.7	28.2
Sweden	63	17.3	19.2	13.2

[a] Weighted numbers (See footnote 1.).

[b] Adjusted by controlling for education, religion, religious homogamy, age at marriage, date of marriage, community size, and educational, religious, and ethnic propinquity.

[c] Percent after subtracting percentage of the opposite sex having the same ethnicity as the subject from the adjusted percent homogamous.

Table 2. Marital Religious Homogamy in Nebraska, 1979

Religious Preference	Number[a]	Percent Homogamous	Adjusted Percent Homogamous[b]	Adjusted Percent Homogamous Above Random Selection[c]
Males				
Baptist	65	76.8	82.5	77.6
Catholic	344	86.1	83.4	57.5
Lutheran	307	86.4	86.5	63.9
Methodist	239	82.6	81.6	63.4
Presbyterian	96	77.5	78.5	71.9
Females				
Baptist	68	73.3	78.0	73.3
Catholic	361	81.9	78.1	53.5
Lutheran	313	84.6	83.0	61.0
Methodist	254	77.6	77.6	60.5
Presbyterian	91	81.6	83.0	63.9

[a] Weighted numbers (See footnote 1.).

[b] Adjusted by controlling for education, ethnicity, ethnic homogamy, age at marriage, date of marriage, community size, and educational, religious, and ethnic propinquity.

[c] Percent after subtracting percentage of the opposite sex having the same religious preference as the subject from the adjusted percent homogamous.

Table 3. Marital Ethnic Homogamy in Nebraska by Date of Marriage, 1979.

Date of Marriage	Number[a]	Percent Homogamous	Adjusted Percent Homogamous[b]
Males			
Before 1930	33	59.2	56.3
1930 - 1939	68	48.2	46.9
1940 - 1949	136	35.0	37.6
1950 - 1959	184	40.4	39.2
1960 - 1969	174	45.9	40.9
1970 - 1979	246	38.7	42.3
Females			
Before 1930	33	59.2	55.0
1930 - 1939	68	48.2	41.5
1940 - 1949	136	35.0	35.9
1950 - 1959	184	40.4	37.9
1960 - 1969	174	45.9	43.2
1970 - 1979	246	38.7	44.3

[a] Weighted numbers (See footnote 1.).

[b] Adjusted by controlling for education, religion, religious homogamy, ethnicity, age at marriage, community size, and educational, religious, and ethnic propinquity.

Table 4. Marital Religious Homogamy in Nebraska by Date of Marriage, 1979.

Date of Marriage	Number[a]	Percent Homogamous	Adjusted Percent Homogamous[b]
Males			
Before 1930	53	84.7	86.0
1930 - 1939	118	90.5	92.8
1940 - 1949	233	85.7	86.9
1950 - 1959	303	88.4	87.9
1960 - 1969	281	77.8	75.5
1970 - 1979	400	69.4	70.2
Females			
Before 1930	53	84.7	85.0
1930 - 1939	118	90.5	91.8
1940 - 1949	233	85.7	86.4
1950 - 1959	303	88.4	89.2
1960 - 1969	281	77.8	76.5
1970 - 1979	400	69.4	69.1

[a] Weighted numbers (See footnote 1.).

[b] Adjusted by controlling for education, religion, ethnic homogamy, ethnicity, age at marriage, community size, and educational, religious, and ethnic propinquity.

FOOTNOTES

[1] The figures reported below are based on the weighted sample of 1,397. The weights assigned to respondents represent an adjustment for the difference between the sex ratio in the sample and the total population and to compensate for the differential probability of selection in households of varying sizes (See White, 1979: 16). Nonwhites were excluded from the present study due to their small numbers in the sample. While some other equally small populations are included in the general analysis (but not separately), it would have been inappropriate to do this with nonwhite groups since some of the factors associated with interracial marriage are quite different from those related to intermarriage between members of different white ethnic groups.

[2] Each propinquity measure was calculated as follows. First, for each individual we calculated across all other respondents of the opposite sex the reciprocal of the square of the physical distance to that person. We then summed these across all respondents of the opposite sex. This yields the total population potential for each respondent. We then repeated this procedure using only those respondents of the opposite sex having the same characteristic as the respondent (i.e., education, ethnicity, or religion). We then divided this result by the total population potential. The measure gives the probability of meeting someone of the opposite sex with the same characteristic relative to the probability of meeting someone of the opposite sex who does not share that characteristic.

[3] The method is called multiple classification analysis. See Andrews et al. (1973) and Miller and Erickson (1974) for a discussion of this procedure.

[4] This is consistent with findings from the 1978 NASIS. For example, among the seven ethnic groups included in the separate analysis in the present study, the 1978 survey showed persons of Czech descent to have the highest percentage saying their national origin is very important to them, that they have some knowledge of their ancestral language, and that they continue to practice some of the cultural traditions brought to America by their ancestors.

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and

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Price: $1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1979 Study Director

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The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, The Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1980 as well as continuing to re-interview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Lynn K. White, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1980 NASIS Prospectus.

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Employed Wives and Marital Adjustment

J. Allen Williams
Alan Booth

Throughout the agrarian period of American History the family was a productive unit with husband, wife, and children working together in the common enterprise. As the nation moved toward industrialization the family farm and cottage industry began to give way to a new form. Increasingly, men left the home during the day to work in the new factories and businesses in the society's growing urban areas. Women, especially those who married, tended to remain at home performing the traditional tasks of housekeeping and caring for young children. The attitude that "woman's place is in the home" was sufficiently pervasive that efforts to keep her there were incorporated into the domestic laws of many states. For example, in 1850 a wife had no legal control over her own personal property and her services belonged to her husband.

Kephart (1977:222) points out that:

> Female wage earners and career women were looked upon with suspicion and were sometimes excluded from social functions. In general, a woman had little alternative but to marry and fulfill her childbearing and homemaking "destiny."

By 1890 only 4.6 percent of married women were in the labor force.

Another dramatic change in family form is now occurring. As of 1976, 45.0 percent of married women, with a husband present in the household, were employed in the labor force. This is clearly not limited to women with no children in the home. Examination of 1976 census data shows that 56.2 percent of mothers with children between the ages of six and seventeen are gainfully employed and those with preschoolers include 39.7 percent who are employed.

Sociologists have a reasonably good understanding of why married women have been entering the job market. For example, the high cost of children combined with efficient birth control technology has encouraged and allowed couples to have fewer children. Consequently, even women who feel a responsibility to stay at home with their children find they have many potentially productive years with no youngsters to care for. Furthermore, while the world wars created a demand for female employment and helped to change attitudes about women working, this gradual shift in point of view has more recently been aided by the cost of goods and services increasing faster than income. That is, a two-income family can more easily maintain a decent standard of living or at least hope to cope with inflation better than can a family with a single wage earner. Additionally, an ever larger proportion of women desire to find jobs they perceive as being intrinsically more interesting or satisfying than housework.

Sociologists also have been interested in the impact of the wife's employment on the family. Once again, quite a bit has been learned. We know, for example, that the children of a working mother are not negatively affected by the fact that she is employed, or by her absence from the home. (However, a problem does lie in locating and affording quality childcare.) Another area of research has examined the effect of employment on the woman's mental and physical health. Generally, compared to housewives gainfully employed, married women have been found to have lower levels of psychiatric impairment and stress-related disease. A third kind of study has focused on the family's division of labor. As mentioned, traditionally the husband has been expected to provide for his family and to protect its members while the wife's responsibility has been to maintain the home and take care of the children. One might expect a change in the division of labor when the wife works outside the home and the research tends to support this expectation. Although the situation may be changing, it appears that working wives continue to perform a larger share of the household chores than do their husbands.

The topic of the present report deals with yet a fourth line of inquiry, the influence of the wife's employment on marital adjustment. We know less about this subject and the studies that are available lead to some opposing conclusions. Let us briefly review the findings.

Research conducted in the 1950's found greater conflict among dual-employed couples than among those in which the wife was not employed (cf. Gianopoulos and Mitchell, 1957; Nye, 1958-1959; Blood and Wolfe, 1960). Typically, working-class couples said they quarreled about the handling of money whereas middle-class couples argued over marital roles. Studies made in the 1960's and early 1970's generally reported no differences in marital happiness between dual- and single-income couples (cf. Gendell, 1963; Fogarty et al., 1971; Scanzone, 1975). Blood(1963) also found no differences among middle-class couples, but reported that among those in the working class, couples in which the wife was employed tended to be more satisfied. Hoffman and Nye (1975) reached the opposite conclusion suggesting that in the lower class differences favored couples in which the wife was not employed. In 1976 Burke and Weir gave a somewhat new twist to the research question by raising the possibility that husbands and wives are differentially effected by the wife's employment status. They reported that employed wives were more likely than housewives to have positive attitudes toward their marriage, but the husbands of working wives were less likely to be contented with their marriage than men married to housewives. However, Booth's (1977) replication and extension of the Burke and Weir study found no significant difference in marital adjustment between wives who had been working full time for more than a year and housewives who had never been in the labor force, nor did it find that a wife's working oustide the home had any important impact on the husband's marital adjustment.

The inconsistency in findings over the last three decades undoubtedly stems from a number of different factors. For one thing, there may have been real changes over time. For example, as married women have entered the labor force in increasing numbers the corresponding changes in family form and the allocation of family responsibilities may have become more acceptable and thus less tension producing. Another problem arises from the use of different measures of marital adjustment For example, the early studies tended to focus on marital conflict while those that followed were more likely to measure reports of marital happiness. Although these are probably related, they are not necessarily measures of the same thing. Even the unit of measurement may make a difference. As mentioned, it is possible that husbands and wives respond differently to a wife's employment, but some studies have measured the adjustment of one person and assumed that this characterized the couple. Finally, while researchers have recognized that the impact of a wife's employment on marital adjustmant varies depending on other conditions, e.g., social class, presence of children in the household, the husband's willingness to share household duties, studies have not been consistent in isolating or controlling for these conditions. We believe that the present study moves us toward resolving some of these issues.

MEASUREMENT

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey acquired information from a representative sample of 1,882 persons residing in the State who were living in households and eighteen years of age or older. The present report is based on the 1,059 of these individuals who were married and living with a spouse at the time of the interview and who provided us with sufficient informtion for anlaysis.

We have measured marital adjustment in two ways. The more general measure, marital happiness, was determined by asking, "taking all things together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?" Those answering "pretty happy" or "not too happy" were combined into a single category as persons evidencing some degree of dissatisfaction with their marriage. In other words, they chose not to say that their marriage was very happy. Our second measure isolates those whose marriage has been sufficiently poor to have considered ending it. Realizing that it is possible to think about divorce without seriously applying the idea to one's own marriage, we attempted to provide the appropriate context for our question by reading the following statement to each respondent, "A lot of people become so upset and dissatisfied with their (husband/wife) that they sometimes think about divorce." We then asked, "Have you felt this way about your marriage in the last two years.?"

Since the influence of the wife's employment status may vary, depending on the circumstances or situation, we also measured length of marriage, presence of children in the home, level of education, and degree of satisfaction with the household division of labor. Length of marriage was measured in years and its effect was controlled throughout the analysis. Presence of children was used as a dichotomous variable, no children and one or more children in the home. Educational level was divided into those with a high school education or less and those with post high school training. This division approximates a separation of respondents into working and middle-class. Satisfaction with the division of labor was determined by asking, "How satisfied are you with the way you and your (husband/wife) divide up the household chores? Are you completely satisfied, fairly well satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?" Those selecting any of the last three choices were categorized as not completely satisfied with the division of labor.

Husbands and wives were examined separately using multiple classification analysis, a procedure that allows us to determine the effect of one variable on another while controlling for the possible effects of other factors (cf. Andrews et al., 1973).

FINDINGS

For the total sample of married Nebraskans we found 37 percent indicating they are less than very happy with their marriages and 14 percent who said they have thought about divorce in the last two years. There is no significant difference in the proportions of men and women who gave these responses. Interestingly, however, analysis indicates that wives give these responses for somewhat different reasons than did their husbands.

The Employment Status of Wives and Their Marital Adjustment

As Can be seen in Table 1, satisfaction with the household division of labor, presence of children in the home, and education are significantly and independently associated with the reported marital happiness of wives, but the wife's employment status is not. Satisfaction with the division of labor and presence of children also are associated with having thought about divorce while the wife's level of education apparently makes little, if any, difference with respect to this measure of marital adjustment. Most importantly for our research question, the wife's employment status is significantly associated with having thought about divorce. After eliminating the effects of the other variables in the analysis (the adjusted percentages), only 12 percent of housewives report having thought about divorce compared to 21 percent of working wives. Apparently, while working outside the home has no important bearing on marital happiness for a majority of wives, a fairly sizable minority have found work to cause problems in their marriage, or to provide an opportunity to escape a marriage already in trouble. Examination of the relationship between employment status and the other variables in the analysis gives us some clues about the circumstances responsible for this marital difficulty.

Table 2 shows us the combined relationship of the wife's employment status and each of the other variables on having thought about divorce. Both working and having children in the home clearly produce difficulty. While there is no appreciable difference between housewives and those who are employed when there are no children, only 14 percent of the housewives compared to 31 percent of the working mothers have contemplated divorce. The other two comparisons are not statistically significant, but suggest the possibility that both working and being dissatisfied with the division of labor, and having a post-high school education and working form combinations increase the likelihood of marital problems.

The findings presented in Table 3 show us three-way combinations of the variables as they relate to having thought about divorce. The first combination indicates that a wife's employment leads to marital difficulty or represents an escape from an unhappy marriage for her when she has children at home and is dissatisfied with the household division of labor. We can see that among women who have no children and are dissatisfied with the household division of labor there is no percentage difference between housewives and those who are employed. However, among those women who have children and are dissatisfied with the division of labor, 16 percent of the housewives say they have considered divorce compared to 37 percent of working mothers. The relationships between working and being dissatisfied with the division of labor and between working and having children continue to be evident in the next two groupings of variables shown in the table; but it also can be seen that they appear to be somewhat stronger among middle-class women, i.e., those who have an education beyond the high school level.

A very important finding for our research question is that the effect of employment on having considered divorce is all but nullified if the working wife is satisfied with the household division of labor. This appears to be true regardless of the wife's level of education and whether there are children in the home.

The Employment Status of Wives and Husbands' Marital Adjustment

Although husbands in the Nebraska sample were about as likely as wives to say they have thought about divorce in the last two years, the data presented in Table 4 indicate that the wife's employment status is not a significnnt contributor to their having thought this way. On the other hand, the findings show that the wife's working status is significantly and independently associated with the husband's reported marital happiness. Thirty-one percent of husbands whose wives are not employed said they are less than very happy while 42 percent of the husbands with working wives gave this response. It also can be seen that satisfaction with the household division of labor and the husband's level of education are related to happiness, but presence of children in the home appears to have little, if any, independent effect.

Table 5 shows the relationship of the wife's employment status and each of the other variables to marital happiness. The interaction between having a child in the home and the wife's employment status is not significant, but the other two combinations show strong relationships with happiness. While dissatisfaction with the division of labor affects the husband's marital happiness, regardless of the wife's employment status, it is quite clear that having a working wife and being dissatisfied with the household division of labor produces the largest percentage of husbands who are unhappy with their marriage. And, among husbands with an education beyond the high school level, those with working wives are considerably less likely to be very happy with their marriage.

The three-way combinations of variables shown in Table 6 further clarifies the associations between the marital happiness of husbands and the employment status of their wives. From the first combination we can see that husbands, regardless of whether there are any children in the home, are most likely to be less than very happy with their marriage if their wives work and they are dissatisfied with the household division of labor. Looking at the two combinations of variables that include the husband's level of education, we can see that the wife's employment status has little effect on marital happiness among working-class husbands. Middle-class husbands, on the other hand, are clearly affected in a negative way if the wife is employed and this is especially promounced if the husband is dissatisfied with the household division of labor and if there are children in the home.

CONCLUSIONS

We began this report by pointing out that an ever increasing proportion of married women have been entering the labor force during this century and that sociologists have been interested in the possibile impact of this trend on the structure and functioning of the family. We also pointed out that while a considerable amount has been learned about various consequences, e.g., the influence on children and on the mental health of women, we are less than certain about the impact of a wife's employment on marital adjustment. This report has described a study designed to help answer this question.

With respect to wives, we found that gainful employment has no significant influence on how happy they say they are with their marriage. However, only 12 percent of housewives told us they have thought about divorce in the last two years compared to 21 percent of employed wives. Using this measure of marital adjustment and controlling for length of marriage, the women who appear to be the most satisfied with their marriage are housewives who have no children in the home and are satisfied with the household division of labor. Women evidencing the highest proportion having considered divorce are those who work outside the home, have children, and are dissatisfied with the household division of labor. The level of dissatisfaction associated with these factors appears to be especially pronounced among middle-class wives.

The picture that emerges from the findings is that women who are living in a more traditional family setting tend to be the most contented with their marriage. Perhaps it is to be expected that those wives who have deviated from the established norms of homemaking and child rearing through gainful employment would be more likely to encounter marital difficulties. Breaking away from the conventional ways of doing things is nearly always stressful. Yet, as we have discussed, movement of women into the labor force is not a temporary shift from a traditional pattern, but a long-term trend that shows no sign of changing in the forseeable future. And, it is a rational response to the conditions of modern society. Thus, resolution of the problems resulting from a wife's employment does not lie in her returning to the home, but in reducing the strain created by her absence. We have seen that having children in the home and being dissatisfied with the division of labor are associated with marital dissatisfaction even among housewives. The situation is compounded if the wife works. We obviously do not expect couples to forego having children, although having fewer of them and learning better methods of child rearing can assist in alleviating some of the problems entailed. The key appears to rest with the household division of labor. Our data have shown that working wives are no more likely than housewives to have considered divorce if they are satisfied with the way they and their husbands divide up the household chores. The implication, of course, is that husbands who recognize the wife's need for help thereby eliminate a primary cause of marital strain associated with her outside employment.

Husbands with working wives are no more likely to say they have thought about divorce than are husbands of unemployed wives. However, they are significantly less likely to say they are very happy with their marriage. 31 percent of the men married to unemployed women expressed some dissatisfaction compared to 42 percent of the men with working wives. The data suggests that the husbands who are most likely to be very happy with their marriage are middle-class, satisfied with the household division of labor, have no children in the home, and married to women who remain at home as housewives. The least likely to be very happy also are middle-class, but in this case they have working wives, children, and are dissatisfied with the household division of labor.

The husbands most likely to be very happy with their marraiges are those who have most closely approximated the traditional ideal of the American family. They have a higher level of education and thus are probably more financially secure than others. Their wives are at home and they are satisfied with the household division of labor. Given traditional expectations, we can infer that husbands' satisfaction with the household division of labor has a different meaning than it does for their wives. For many husbands satisfaction probably means that the wife is responsible for a major portion of the household chores. Having children in the home also presumably has little effect on their satisfaction since traditional wives take considerable responsibility for their care. Thus, unlike working-class husbands who may need and even want their wives to work to obtain necessary income, the middle-class husband with a working wife is faced with a rather radical departure from the conventional ideal. He may be quite dissatisfied if he is called upon to spend more of his time helping with household tasks formerly perceived a "women's work" and this appears to be exacerbated if he is to give more of his time to childcare. If our inferences are correct, it would seem that a resolution of the problem will require a change in both behavior and attitude. That is, the data on women suggest that working wives have better marital adjustment when their husbands take a more active part in helping with family tasks. Thus, husbands who are willing to modify the traditional division of labor by taking on some of these chores reduce marital problems for their wives. However, if they resent doing this, then they are less happy with their marriage. Consequently, a change in attitude becomes an additional necessity. Husbands must not only do more, they must accept their increased participation as appropriate if women's employment is not to stress marriages.

TABLE 1. MARITAL ADJUSTMENT OF WIVES BY SELECTED VARIABLES

Selected Variables	Number	Adjusted Percent Less Than Very Happy With Their Marriage*	Level of Significance **	Adjusted Percent Having Thought About Divorce*	Level of Significance **
Wife's Employment Status					
Housewife	384	36		12	
Employed	180	40	N.S.	21	.01
Satisfaction With Household Division of Labor					
Satisfied	222	16		11	
Dissatisfied	342	51	.001	18	.03
Presence of Children in The Home					
None	182	27		8	
One or More	381	42	.001	18	.01
Education					
Twelve Years or Less	330	41		16	
Twelve Years or More	234	31	.01	14	N.S.

*Adjusted by controlling for length of marriage and all of the other variables included in the table.

**Probability of difference having occurred by chance. N.S. (Not Significant) means the difference could have occurred by chance more than five times in a hundred.

TABLE 2. Adjusted Percents of Wives Having Thought About Divorce In Relation To The Wife's Employment Status And Other Selected Variables: Two-Way Interactions.*

Presence of Children in the Home

Wife's Employment Status	None		One or More		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	99	8	285	14	
Employed	83	9	97	31	.02

Satisfaction with Household Division of Labor

Wife's Employment Status	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	157	9	226	15	
Employed	65	11	115	26	N.S.

Education

Wife's Employment Status	Twelve Years or Less		More than Twelve Years		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	230	13	153	12	
Employed	100	19	80	23	N.S.

---

*Percents adjusted by controlling for length of marriage and all of the other variables included in the table.

**Probability of differences having occurred by chance. N.S.(Not Significant) means the differences could have occurred by chance more than five times in a hundred.

Table 3. Adjusted Percents of Wives Having Thought About Divorce in Relation to the Wife's Employment Status and Other Selected Variables: Three-Way Interactions*

Presence of Children in the Home

None

Satisfaction with Household Division of Labor

Wife's Employment Status	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	56	6	43	12	
Employed	35	6	49	11	N.S.

Presence of Children in the Home

One or More

Satisfaction with Household Division of Labor

Wife's Employment Status	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	102	11	183	16	
Employed	30	18	67	37	.04

Education

Twelve Years or Less

Satisfaction with Household Division of Labor

Wife's Employment Status	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	106	10	125	15	
Employed	40	13	60	24	N.S.

Table 3. continued

Education

More Than Twelve Years

Satisfaction with Household Division of Labor

Wife's Employment Status	Satisfied Number	Satisfied Percent	Dissatisfied Number	Dissatisfied Percent	Level of Significance
Housewife	52	6	102	15	
Employed	25	9	55	29	.04

Education

Twelve Years or Less

Presence of Children in the Household

Wife's Employment Status	None Number	None Percent	One or More Number	One or More Percent	Level of Significance**
Housewife	68	5	162	16	
Employed	45	7	55	29	N.S.

Education

More Than Twelve Years

Presence of Children in the Household

Wife's Employment Status	None Number	None Percent	One or More Number	One or More Percent	Level of Significance**
Housewife	31	16	122	11	
Employed	[illegible]	11	42	33	N.S.

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*Percents adjusted by controlling for length of marriage and all of the other variables included in the table.

**Probability of difference having occurred by chance. N.S. (Not Significant) means the differences could have occurred by chance more than five times in a hundred.

Table 4. Marital Adjustment of Husbands by Selected Variable

Selected Variables	Number	Adjusted Percent Less Than Very Happy With Their Marriage*	Level of Significance**	Adjusted Percent Waving Thought About Divorce*	Level of Significance**
Wife's Employment Status					
sewife	340	31		12	
loyed	193	42	.01	13	N.S.
Satisfaction with Household Division of Labor					
Satisfied	306	23		8	
Dissatisfied	228	52	.001	17	.002
Presence of Children in the Home					
None	164	33		8	
One or More	370	36	N.S.	14	N.S.
Education					
Twelve Years or Less	278	39		10	
Twalve Years or More	255	31	.04	14	N.S.

*Adjusted by controlling for length of marriage and all of the other variables included in the table.

**Probability of difference having occurred by chance. N.S. (Not Significant) means the difference could have occurred by chance more than five times in a hundred.

Table 5. Adjusted Percents of Husbands Less Than Very Happy With Their Marriage in Relation to the Wife's Employment Status and Other Selected Variables: Two-Way Interactions*

Presence of Children in the Home

Wife's Employment Status	None Number	None Percent	One or More Number	One or More Percent	Level of Significance**
Housewife	81	29	259	32	
Employed	83	38	110	46	N.S.

Satisfaction With Household Division of Labor

Wife's Employment Status	Satisfied Number	Satisfied Percent	Dissatisfied Number	Dissatisfied Percent	Level of Significance**
Housewife	200	21	140	46	
Employed	105	27	88	61	.01

Education

Wife's Employment Status	Twelve Years or Less Number	Twelve Years or Less Percent	More Than Twelve Years Number	More Than Twelve Years Percent	Level of Significanae**
Housewife	179	38	161	25	
Employed	99	40	94	45	.02

---

*Percents adjusted by controlling for length of marriage and all of the other variables included in the table.

**Probability of differences having occurred by chance. N.S. (Not Significant) means the difference could have occurred by chance more than five times in a hundred.

Table 6. Adjusted Percents of Husbands Less Than Very Happy With Their Marriage in Relation to the Wife's Employment Status and Other Selected Variables: Three-Way Interactions*

Presence of Children in the Home

None

Satisfaction With the Household

Division of Labor

Wife's Employment Status	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	55	27	26	35	
Employed	49	23	34	60	.04

Presence of Children in the Home

One or More

Satisfaction With the Household

Division of Labor

Wife's Employment Status	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	145	19	114	49	
Employed	56	31	54	62	.01

Education

Twelve Years or Less

Satisfaction with Household

Division of Labor

Wife's Employment Status	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	110	24	69	59	
Employed	62	26	37	62	N.S.

Table 6. continued

Education
More Than Twleve Years

Satisfaction With Household Division of Labor

Wife's Employment Status	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	91	18	71	34	
Employed	43	28	51	60	.01

Education
Twelve Years or Less

Presence of Children in the Household

Wife's Employment Status	None		One or More		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	55	35	124	39	
Employed	37	42	62	38	N.S.

Education
More Than Twelve Years

Presence of Children in the Household

Wife's Employment Status	None		One or More		Level of Significance**
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Housewife	26	17	135	26	
Employed	46	35	48	55	.04

---

*Percents adjusted by controlling for length of marriage and all of the other variables included in the table.

**Probability of differences having occurred by chance. N.S. (Not Significant) means differences could have occurred by chance more than five times in a hundred.

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List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1979 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1979 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $7.50.
2	Taxes: Are They Fair? Susan Welch and Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
3	Nebraska's Children -- Learning to Work. Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: $ .75.
4	Nebraskans' Evaluations of Their State Government. Alan Booth and Susan Welch. Price: $ .50.
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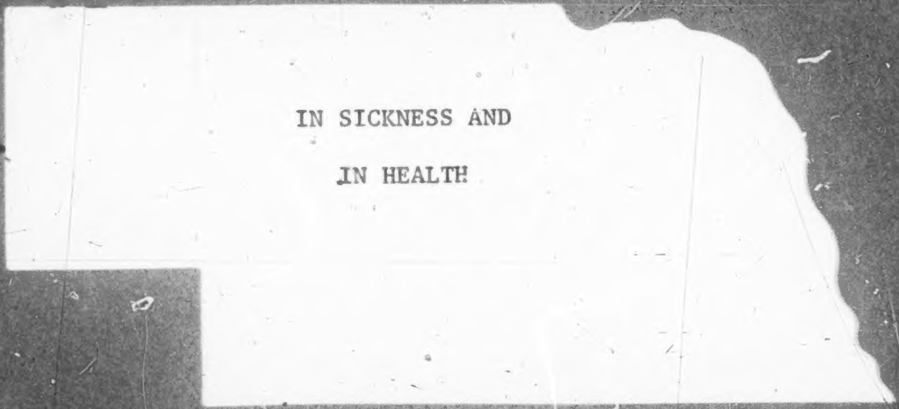

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The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1979 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the third Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

In 1979 a representative sample of 1882 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1979 survey are part of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977 and 1978. They will be re-interviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 40 minutes and included questions about environment, health, crime, political attitudes, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate to within plus or minus 2.3 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, The Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1980 as well as continuing to re-interview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Lynn K. White, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1980 NASIS Prospectus.

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The rising cost of health care is a topic that concerns most people. There are claims and counterclaims about the causes of rising costs of medical services. The widespread use of medical insurance is thought to be one of the major causes of increasing medical costs. People with insurance coverage tend to demand more services because there is limited, if any, direct cost to them at the time they use the service. The growth of private insurance and the increase of public insurance for the aged and poor appears to have reduced the sensitivity of demand to price.[1] The higher demand for health care services then drives up the costs. This may encourage more extensive coverage among the insured.

Practitioners in turn, may order more services, both in numbers and in quality, if their clients are insulated from the direct costs of the services. The higher overall demand, coupled with an increase in demand for more expensive care, frequently prompts hospitals to raise their charge per patient day to finance the changed style of care. This increase in level of care can create more demand with another round of price increases.

Finally, the sheer availability of hospital beds is thought to be another contributor to rising costs.[2] When an existing over-supply of beds produces an incentive to unnecessarily use the facility, this is referred to as the "Roemer effect." For the physician, the increased supply of beds per capita reduces colleague pressures to share facilities.

Coupled with the reduced direct costs on the patient, bed availability can encourage physicians to extend their treatment of patients in hospitals. Thus, the admission rate and the average length of stay in hospitals may increase with availability of beds.

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[1] Martin Feldstein, "Quality Change and the Demand for Hospital Care," Econometrica, 1977; Jack A. Meyer, Health Care Cost Increases, Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1979.

[2] Institute of Medicine, Controlling the Supply of Hospital Beds, Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1976; Walter McClure, Reducing Excess Hospital Capacity, Excelsior, Minn.: InterStudy, 1976.

Survey Sample

A representative sample of 1940 Nebraskans were interviewed about their use of various medical services as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Sociological Research in 1978. Respondents were asked about the number of times they had seen a physician during the preceding year, whether they had been admitted to a hospital and the number of nights they had stayed in the hospital. By comparing these figures with the extent of insurance coverage we can gain some idea about the effect of medical insurance on the use of medical facilities.

The questions asked were: "Have you seen a doctor during the last twelve months, since March, 1977?", "How many times have you seen a physician in his office or clinic in the last twelve months?", "Were you admitted to a hospital during the past year?", "How many nights did you spend in the hospital?", and "In the last year, what portion of your own health expenses were paid by insurance?"

Because the general health of the individual and his/her age has some bearing on the use of health care facilities we took these factors into account. Sick people and the elderly are more likely to visit a physician or receive hospital treatment. Individual perceptions of either overall health and the extent to which their activities are limited by chronic conditions are among the more significant variables affecting physician visits and demands for medical service.[3] This even holds true for low-income persons covered or not covered by public assistance.[4]

The question,"Do you have any health problem or illness that you have had for more than three months, since March, 1977?", gave us some idea about the person's general health over the period in question. The responses to this item along with the person's age was statistically controlled using a procedure called multiple regression analysis. Thus, the data reported below already have been adjusted for the individual's general health and age.

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[3] Jan P. Acton, "Nonmonetary Factors in the Demand for Medical Services: Some Empirical Evidence, " Journal of Political Economy, 1975; Ronald Andersen and Lee Benham, "Factors Affecting the Relationship Between Family Income and Medical Care Consumption," in Empirical Studies in Health Economics, H. C. Klarman (ed.), Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1970; C. E. Phelps and J. P. Newhouse, "Effect of Coinsurance, A Multivariate Analysis," Social Security Bulletin, 1972.

[4] K. A. David and R. Reynolds, "The Impact of Medicare and Medicaid on Access to Medical Care," in The Role of Health Insurance in the Health Services Sector, R. N. Rosett (ed.), New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1976.

Effects of Insurance

Most individuals interviewed are covered by some form of insurance.[5] However, the degree of insurance coverage differs widely. For example, 40 percent of the national population have adequate physician-visit coverage compared to 85 percent having adequate inpatient-hospital coverage.[6] Therefore, the extent of coverage rather than the presence of coverage is used in the comparisons. As expected, the degree of insurance coverage per individual does affect their use of medical services.

Although insurance coverage is not the only determinant in going to the doctor, the number of times people went to see a physician in the 12 months preceding the interview is related to their extent of coverage. People whose medical expenses the preceding year were at least half covered by insurance visit the doctor twice as often as individuals with no coverage. This is after we adjusted the figures for the person's health and age.

Whether or not the individual is admitted to a hospital is also related to insurance coverage as are multiple admissions. The data in Table 2 show that only four percent of those whose medical expenses were not covered by insurance were admitted, whereas more than 40 percent of those with extensive insurance coverage were admitted. Similar findings are revealed for those admitted more than once. None of these with one fourth or less of their expenses covered were admitted to two or more times, while eight and nine percent were admitted twice among those whose coverage is extensive.

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[5] According to the survey, ninety-three percent of Nebraskans have either private or public insurance coverage.

[6] Adequate coverage is defined as 80 percent of the expenses being paid by the insurer. Stephen Sudovar and Patrice Feinstein, National Health Insurance Issues, The Adequacy of Coverage, Washington, D.C.: Roche Laboratories, 1979.

Perhaps most importantly, the number of nights spent in hospital is also affected by insurance coverage. The information in Table 3 generally shows that as the insurance coverage for last year's medical expenses increases the number of nights spent in the hospital also increases. The exception to this trend is for those without insurance coverage. However, the number of cases is so small (17), one cannot draw conclusions from the figures.

Additionally patients without coverage may be treated by the hospital house staff as part of their residency program. Such treatment usually has a longer length of stay. Where the number of cases is larger, the general trend of higher coverage being related to longer stays is clearly evident. An average stay of more than 10 days was reported by those whose medical expense coverage is 100 percent, whereas the average stay was approximately half that for those whose coverage was half or less.

Effects of Beds

The postulate that the increased number of beds per capita encourages usage, the Roemer effect, is countered by the proposal that the areas in the state with the largest per capita number of beds provide specialized care for a broad region. Therefore, the longer lengths of stays in the hospitals in these areas occur because of the influx of patients to the area with more acute illnesses. If this position is supported, we should not find longer lengths of stays for the residents in the area since the excess beds are used for patients who come from outside the area.

The number of beds per 1,000 population was calculated for each of the twenty-six economic planning regions in the State of Nebraska. We then compared individuals in areas with 3.6 or fewer beds per 1,000 with individuals in areas where the number per 1,000 was 3.7 to 5.4, 5.5 to 6.4, and 6.5 or more.[7]

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[7] The bed ratio is based on the number of acute beds reported in use by the hospitals in the state. Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, Nebraska Department of Health, 1979.

The availability of hospital beds does not appear to influence admissions, but it has an influence on length of stay (see Table 4). Patients are admitted to hospitals at a uniform rate irrespective of the number of available beds per capita in the area. However, once admitted to a hospital, a person who lives in an area where hospital beds are plentiful does have a significantly longer stay.

According to Table 4, persons who lived in an area where hospital beds average 12 or more per 1,000 population are likely to spend an average of two and one-half days longer in the hospital than Nebraskans who reside in areas where hospital beds are less numerous. There is no difference in health status of the heavier and lesser bedded areas that would account for the longer lengths of stay. As shown earlier, the hospital admissions for the heavier bedded area is not higher than the lesser bedded regions.

Summary

In summary, the use of medical services is related in general to the extent of insurance coverage an individual has. The greater the coverage the more likely the individual is to see the doctor, be admitted to the hospital and stay for a substantially longer period. The availability of hospital beds, while not related to physician's decisions to admit patients, is related to the length of time that elapses before patients are discharged. Patients tend to have significantly longer hospital stays in areas where hospital beds are more abundant.

The cost of the extended use is passed directly or indirectly to consumers. According to existing research, this trend is likely to continue unless conscious efforts are taken to curtail costs.[8] The increase in the cost of hospital care that occurs in any year generally reflects the increases in insurance during a number of previous years. The demand is stimulated by an increase in insurance coverage with a lag as doctors and patients establish new treatment standards and habits. This is followed by a further hospital response with the addition of new personnel, equipment, services, and more patient costs.

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[8] Martin Feldstein and Amy Taylor, Council on Wage and Price Stability, The Rapid Rise of Hospital Costs, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Table 1. Number of Visits to Physician According to Extent of Insurance Coverage.

Extent of Health Insurance Coverage During Preceding Year	Mean Number of Visits Adjusted for Health and Age of Respondent	Number of Cases
None paid by insurance	2.3	589
One-fourth paid by insurance	3.5	108
One-half paid by insurance	5.5	97
Three-fourths paid by insurance	4.8	333
All paid by insurance	5.1	163

Table 3. Length of Stay According to the Extent of Insurance Coverage.

Extent of Health Insurance Coverage During Preceding Year	Mean Number of Nights in Hospital Adjusted for Health and Age of Respondent	Number of Cases
None paid by insurance	12.3	17
One-fourth paid by insurance	4.7	11
One-half paid by insurance	6.1	23
Three-fourths paid by insurance	7.3	148
All paid by insurance	10.6	64

Table 2. Admission to Hospital According to the Extent of Insurance Coverage.

Extent of Health Insurance Coverage During Preceding Year	Percent Admitted to Hospital Adjusted for Health and Age of Respondent	Percent Admitted More than Once Adjusted for Health and Age of Respondent	Number of Cases
None paid by insurance	4%	0%	591
One-fourth paid by insurance	13	0	108
One-half paid by insurance	24	4	97
Three-fourths paid by insurance	44	8	338
All paid by insurnace	43	9	163

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1979 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1979 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $7.50.
2	Taxes: Are They Fair? Susan Welch and Alan Booth. Price: $ .50.
3	Nebraska's Children -- Learning to Work. Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: $ .75.
4	Nebraskans' Evaluations of Their State Government. Alan Booth and Susan Welch. Price: $ .50.
5	Nebraskans and State Water Policy: Part I. Susan Welch and Gordon Kissel. Price: $ .50.
6	Energy: Voluntary Household Conservation in Nebraska. Lynn K. White and Nikolai Rudakov. Price: $1.00.
7	Nebraskans and State Water Policy: Part II. Susan Welch and Gordon Kissel. Price: $ .50.
8	Nebraskans and Their Mental Health. Peter G. Beeson and Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
9	Nebraska's Multiple Melting Pot. Hugh P. Whitt and J. Allen Williams, Jr. Price: $1.00.
10	Employed Wives and Marital Adjustment. J. Allen Williams, Jr. and Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.

Table 4. Admission to Hospital and Length of Hospital Stay According to the Availability of Hospital Beds.

Beds/1000 Population	Percent Admitted to Hospital Adjusted for Health and Age of Respondent	Percent Admitted More than Once Adjusted for Health and Age of Respondent	Number of Cases
3.6	18	4%	275
3.7 - 5.4	17	2	663
5.5 - 6.4	20	3	409
6.5+	17	3	524

Beds/1000 Population	Mean Number of Nights in Hospital Adjusted for Health and Age of Respondent	Number of Cases
0 - 3.6	7.9	40
3.7 - 5.4	7.9	111
5.5 - 6.4	8.7	82
6.5+	10.7	72